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U.S.-NATO WEAPONS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM VIEWED

LD250031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2205 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb (TASS) -- The Pentagon and NATO have embarked on active work to modernize existing and create fundamentally new high-accuracy self-targeting types of weapons, based on new principles of physics. They are already being created and introduced into all contingents of the Armed Forces of the United States and NATO: forward-based missile forces, ground troops, the Air Force and Navy. Professor R. Simonyan gives an analysis of these militaristic plans by the American "hawks" in the 25 February issue of the journal NOVOYE VREMYA.

Forward-based missile forces are important in the arsenal of modern means of armed struggle, deployed in the European theater of war. Until recently, they were created mainly as nuclear weapons carriers. In accordance with the "Rogers doctrine" new missile systems are being created with conventional armanents, designed to strike against the "second waves" and other important enemy targets throughout the whole depth of its operational formation.

The main direction of construction in the ground troops is the buildup of their offensive potential, their strike and fire power, increased maneuverability in the field of battle, the author of the article stresses. The tank pool is being continually renewed for this purpose. In 1983 alone the United States plans to allocate $2 billion for 776 qualitatively new tanks of the M-1 "Abrams" type, of which there will be 7,000 in all. The total number of tanks in the U.S. Army by the middle of the 1980's is planned to be between 12,500 to 15,000.

R. Simonyan writes that the combat power of the Air Force is being built up at an accelerated rate, equipped with modern aircraft. Entering the armament of the United States tactical air force, specifically, are the all-weather F-15 fighters, immediate air support A-10 ground-attack aircraft and the F-16 fighter-bombers. In all, it is planned to supply about 3,000 such aircraft for tactical aviation, first and foremost in Europe.

The NATO countries are paying great attention to equipping the navies with new vessels. Broad ship-building programs are being prepared in the United States, Great Britain, France and also in the FRG. The Reagan administration intends to increase the number of naval vessels in the coming decade from 490 to 600 units.

The author of the article stresses: Washington and those NATO circles which unconditionally support its policy aimed at achieving military superiority and victory over the USSR and the socialist community, should not delude themselves. They will not succeed in achieving superiority in the field of conventional or nuclear armament. Should the need arise, the USSR and its allies would be able to respond to these threats in good time and in an appropriate manner.

However, the socialist countries are against military rivalry, the Political Declaration of Warsaw Pact member-states stresses: "It is necessary to exert fresh efforts for a subtantial reduction in the levels of conventional armaments...And for conducting appropriate talks with this aim in mind."

COMMENT ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN W. EUROPE

Losev on U.S. Stand

LD250228 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Sergey Losev takes a look at Washington's stand at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation for Europe and this is what he writes: It is not by chance that the British Labor leader Michael Foot has described President Reagan's recent open letter to the people of Europe, in which he tried to vindicate his zero option formula, as a mean propaganda trick meant to hoodwink millions of people in Western Europe.

Yes, indeed, the letter was an obvious attempt to use the very high gear of the Soviet-American summit for propaganda purposes. The demagogic aim was to secure an agreement on American terms in line with the pseudo-zero option. But can one give a serious consideration to a proposal under which the Soviet Union was to dismantle unilaterally all its intermediate-range missiles while the United States and its NATO allies were to keep all their nuclear delivery vehicles of this category?

The former head of the American delegation at the Soviet-American SALT talks, Paul Warnke, speaking in an interview for the press bureau of the Norwegian Labor Party on Thursday, made it clear that the Soviet Union has had intermediate-range missiles at its disposal for more than 20 years. According to Warnke, the American Administration has a stronger interest in deploying new weapon systems than in concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union. As the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said in his interview for the daily PRAVDA on Thursday, the headway towards curbing the nuclear arms race has come to a halt because of Washington's attempts to upset the parity of forces and achieve military preponderance for the United States.

As a matter of fact Washington does not conceal its objectives, which are materialized in multibillion programs for beefing up American military arsenals and in all kinds of nuclear warfare doctrines, from limited to sustained wars. All this is behind the strongly negative stand of the United States on arms limitation and disarmament. At Geneva the American delegation seeks to get the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally while it does not want to lift [a] finger against its program for developing the most sophisticated nuclear weaponry in a bid to win military superiority. This is why the American Administration doesn't want a genuinely zero option offered by the Soviet side in accordance with which the Soviet Union is ready to have as many missiles in the European part of the country as Britain and France and establish full equality in intermediate nuclear carrying aircraft and equality at a much lower level than now.

Washington would like to use the Geneva talks to cover up its plans to get down to deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles at the end of the year. The false assurances made by American propaganda to the effect that things are not so bad at the Geneva talks, although there has been no progress there at all, are no more than a cover-up. A so-called creeping deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe is the new-fangled idea employed to hoodwink the public. Thus the United States Vice President George Bush went on record as saying the United States is prepared to stay on at the negotiating table as long as would be needed to have all the Soviet intermediate missiles scrapped while going ahead with deploying new delivery vehicles, Pershing II missiles. Echoing him, the British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym told a BBC correspondent: If cruise missiles are deployed they can be taken back anyway.

So people are to believe that new American missiles would not be at variance with the Geneva talks. Deployment of missiles will get underway while the Geneva talks will go on in due course. But this is a delusion, as Andrey Gromyko put it. New American missiles in Western Europe would engender a different situation. NATO policymakers ought to know, the Soviet foreign minister stressed, that by deploying new missiles the American side would as good as erode the groundwork for nuclear arms talks. In this case the Soviet Union would have to take countermeasures but all the responsibility for this would be with the United States and NATO and no one should forget this.

Missile Deployment in FRG

LD230218 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Washington's plans to deploy the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of its West European allies allocate the main role to the FRG.

[Begin Kondratyev recording] This is a sparsely-populated hill region on the western border of the FRG, the village of (?Duesheim). [Shots of countryside] Nearby, in the woods, according to STERN, work has begun on building the launching sites for 96 U.S. cruise missiles.

The cruise missile. [Shot of cruise missile in flight] This is the latest means of mass destruction but can be traced back to the pilotless V-1 flying bombs on which the ringleaders of the Third Reich put such high hopes. After the war, the designer of these flying bombs, Walter Robert Dornberger -- second from the left in this photograph -- with his closest assistants reached the United States with the aid of the CIA. [Still picture of Dornberger] The Nazi criminal not only escaped punishment but once there he was able to continue his work on flying bombs or cruise missiles. Full of the latest electronics, with nuclear charges 15 times the power of the one dropped on Hiroshima, these missiles could appear on the territory of the FRG by the end of the year. [Shots of missile under construction] Apart from this, it is intended to base in the FRG -- the only country in Europe for which this is planned -- the Pershing II missiles. These are first-strike nuclear weapons.

Psychological treatment of the West German public has been going on intensively recently. The public is being assured of the need for catching up in armaments in the face of the so-called Soviet threat. [Shots of Weinberger with FRG and U.S. military and political leaders] But people believe the militarists, whether their own or those across the ocean less and less. An antimissile movement on an unprecedented mass scale has come into being in the FRG. [Shots of demonstrations] The Krefeld Appeal, demanding an end to the so-called catching up in armaments, has now been signed by 3.7 million people. The people of a country which has known the benefits of detente do not want confrontation. According to opinion polldata, two-thirds of the citizens of the FRG favor negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms reductions and are against the nuclear weapons being imposed on them by the United States. [end recording]

Debate over Missiles in UK

LD201922 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Vladimir Larin commentary]

[Text] Many people in Britain concerned at the possibility of a nuclear conflict are now wondering who will press the button launching nuclear missiles from British territory. The issue has been the subject of much controversy in political and diplomatic circles.

After all, it is not clear whether Britain will have control over nuclear arms or whether it will be left with the right to receive a nuclear response. The problem has been there for as long as American nuclear arms have been deployed in Britain. But it has added another dimension in 1983 because preparations are under way in Britain and other West European countries for the deployment of new intermediate American missiles. These missiles can dramatically upset the strategic situation. Government officials in Britain prefer to stay silent but the numerous opponents of nuclear arms are demanding a clear-cut answer. The so-called dual control of nuclear arms is widely discussed in Britain and other West European countries.

Experts say that an agreement on dual control was evolved within the framework of NATO a long time ago and now this agreement will simply be extended to new-generation American medium-range arms to be deployed in Europe. But they underline that agreement or no agreement, the final word on the launch of nuclear arms at a moment of crisis will come from the United States.

THE TIMES says that the 160 cruise missiles which Britain has agreed to accept on its territory have been manufactured and paid for by the Americans and if the worst comes to the worst, the missiles would be used by the American Army personnel responsible for them.

The situation is clearly paradoxical. On the one hand, there is growing concern in Britain and in the rest of Western Europe at the militaristic policies of the Reagan administration, its missile-rattling pronouncements and irresponsible doctrines of a nuclear war confined to Europe.

Many people are questioning the ability of American leaders to realistically assess the international situation at a time of nuclear confrontation. According to opinion polls, a mere 2 percent of people in Britain are prepared to give the United States undivided control of the new generation nuclear missiles to be deployed in Britain. On the other hand, the American military are given the right to launch the new nuclear missiles and thereby involve Britain, and not only Britain, into a nuclear conflict.

Is there a way out of this situation? Yes, there is. Instead of arguing about control over the new missiles, every effort ought to be made to secure a universal banning of nuclear arms, to rid Europe of nuclear arms once and for all.

The Soviet Union made its stand on the issue abundantly clear and advanced clear-cut proposals to reach this objective. Obviously, the argument about the control of nuclear arms cannot eclipse the need to save Europe and the rest of the world from a nuclear calamity.

PRAVDA HITS FRG STANCE ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM231705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Mikhaylov "International Notes": "Enchanted Circle 'Christian-Style'"]

[Text] Pro-Washington circles on the Rhine are having a hard time. How much effort is being put into disguising the U.S. militarist plans in West Europe and, above all, in the FRG? But they will never succeed in whitewashing the transatlantic suzerain. How much invention they are wasting in order to just somehow weaken the influence of the peace initiatives stemming from the socialist states. And recently they have also had to beat off proposals issuing from the north.

It is a question, in particular, of Sweden's proposal to create in Europe a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons. As is known, many countries have in general responded positively to it, including the USSR, the GDR, Poland and others, and have at the same time voiced their own views and proposals.

Bonn, however, has perceived the Swedish initiative as a patent crime. Having sent Sweden a diplomatic note in reply, the FRG Government lectures Stockholm in the tone of a mentor almost on behalf of all Europe. Its proposal is "inadequate" to reduce the danger of war. Perhaps the West German Government favors a broader zone closer to the Soviet proposal? Not at all. It is generally against removing nuclear weapons. According to its strange logic, this "could even increase the danger of a conflict arising." The renunciation of nuclear weapons, Bonn continues to fabricate, "could lead to the erroneous conclusion that there is the chance of a surprise attack." From where? From the USSR, of course, the note hints transparently. And so, instead of a businesslike examination of Sweden's proposal, we have another little anti-Soviet job after the models of the cold war.

In medieval times sanctimonious people believed they could protect themselves from the evil force by drawing a chalk circle around themselves. Now any peace proposal seems to become such an "evil force" for the Bonn "Christians."

As E. Bahr, Social Democratic Party of Germany expert on disarmament issues, declares, the FRG Government says "no" whenever it is a question of resolving the disarmament problem. This really is so. A reduction in Soviet nuclear missiles to the joint level of the French and British missiles? From Bonn there comes the answer "no." A treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states? Again "no." Now a nuclear-free zone in central Europe -- and once again "no."

The impression is created that the West German "Christians," surrounding themselves with an unbroken circle of "noes," would like to sit tight inside it until "the hour strikes" and the order comes from Washington to install the new Pershings and cruise missiles.

Well, I could remind them that the "enchanted circle" did not help in the Middle Ages either.

SENATE COMMITTEE DECISION ON ADELMAN REPORTED

LD250603 Moscow TASS in English 0515 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee by nine votes to eight has rejected the candidacy of Kenneth Adelman who was nominated by President Ronald Reagan to the post of the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. However, the White House has managed to find a legislative "loophole" which has enabled it to propel its nominee to the next stage of the congressional discussion of his candidacy. The legislators voted for a proposal put forward by Howard Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, who specially attended the hearings in the committee. The proposal has it that the question of Kenneth Adelman's candidacy be referred to the Senate's plenary session for consideration with the committees "negative recommendation." The White House expects that in the upper house of Congress, where the ruling Republican Party has a majority, the candidacy of its nominee will be confirmed in the long run.

The administration's political trick has once again demonstrated that it intends to press in every way for the confirmation of the "hawk" in one of the most responsible posts in the administration, of the "hawk" who has displayed not only a glaring ignorance in the field of arms control but does not even conceal his overtly hostile attitude to the problems of removing the threat of nuclear war. This fully runs counter to the tasks which are formally set to the directors of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

BRIEFS

BOOK ON DISARMAMENT STRUGGLE -- Moscow, 24 Feb (TASS) -- The main key stages of the Soviet Union's struggle for disarmament are described in a new book by famous Soviet diplomat and scientist V.F. Petrovskiy, published by the Political Literature Press. It is called "Disarmament: Concept, Problems, Machinery" [Razoruzheniye: Kontseptsiya, Problemy, Mekhanizm]. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Feb 83 LD]

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON OPEC DISARRAY OVER PRICES

PM242121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by A. Vasilyev under the rubric "International Notes": "OPEC's Difficulties"]

[Excerpt] Traditionally, the positions of the OPEC countries have been strong because of their unity, despite the differences and even contradictions between the regimes in them. They have tried to maintain their prices by reducing extraction and setting production quotas. But under the conditions of the deteriorating market situation many countries began to exceed their assigned quotas, selling oil below the agreed prices.

The discrepancy in the economic positions of the different OPEC members had an effect. While Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar -- states with a total population of less than 10 million -- exported, according to some figures, about $300 billion to the Western countries, Indonesia, Nigeria, Algeria, Venezuela and some others simply lacked the means to back up their plans for development or to feed their populations. They began to show a balance of payments deficit and to dump an additional quantity of oil on the market at lower prices. Iran, which is waging a war against Iraq, has sharply increased its sales at discount rates.

Saudi Arabia, which has the greatest reserves and powerful boreholds, has reduced production to approximately 4.3 million barrels a day as against a peak of 10.3 million barrels 3 years ago. However, its representatives have made it clear that if quotas and prices are not observed it is not out of the question that Saudi Arabia itself will reduce its price and flood the market with cheap oil. This warning is a serious one, considering that Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar are with Saudi Arabia.

Naturally the "prices war" within OPEC could cause that organization damage which would be difficult to repair. Attempts to reach agreement at the two latest conferences of OPEC states' oil ministers in Vienna and Geneva ended without results. After the January meeting in Geneva the price in the spot market where "free oil" is sold fell below $29 a barrel.

The Western press, which has persecuted OPEC for so many years, blaming the oil exporters for so long for all the misfortunes of the capitalist world -- from unemployment to inflation -- has simultanesouly beaten the drum and turned on the alarm sirens. On the one hand it is gloating over and fanning the difficulties and contradictions of the group of developing countries which once dared to challenge Western monopoly capital and is predicting OPEC's "collapse" and "defeat" and a further drop in prices for other raw material commodities from the developing countries. Bourgeois experts are expressing hopes, in veiled form, for a global economic and consequently political counteroffensive by the West against the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But on the other hand there are directly contradictory forecasts. Any substantial reduction in oil prices would not only jeopardize the substantial investments in cheap alternative energy sources, many deposits in the North Sea could become unprofitable. And that is not all. The entire Western currency and financial system would be imperiled. International finance experts predict bankruptcy for major debtors like the oil-producing countries Mexico (whose foreign debts total over $80 billion), Venezuela and Nigeria if there is a fall in their revenue from oil exports, and that would generate a chain reaction of bankruptcies for many of the West's biggest banks, already weakened because some OPEC members have removed some of their "oil money" from them. Finally a drop in oil prices is a temporary act of revenge by the oil-consuming corporations against the energy (oil) corporations, whose power has in no way been broken.

In the past the OPEC members have overcome their contradictions. Now this organization is faced with its most serious trials in its 22 years of history. Either it will preserve its unity and therefore its strength or the oil-exporting countries will be fragmented in the face of the counteroffensive by the West and the imperialist monopolies.

BOGACHEV NOTES REAGAN NUCLEAR MISSILE COMMENTS

LD241844 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 24 Feb 83

["Ignorance and Adventurism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS -- Follows a commentary by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The latest public statements by members of the present U.S. Administration are fresh evidence of the fact that Washington's main goal is not to reach a mutual acceptable agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and not even to implement the notorious "zero option", but to deploy at any cost new American medium-range missiles on the continent.

Addressing an audience of American journalists yesterday, President Reagan frankly said that he has a stake in the first place in the deployment of Pershing-2 ballistic missiles in West Germany. These missiles are known to be capable of reaching in roughly six minutes targets of the Soviet Union's territory, the only country of the socialist community having a nuclear shield for defence from aggression and reliably defending all the Warsaw treaty member-states.

If these missiles are deployed in the FRG, this will extremely destabilize the military-political situation, strongly increase the risk of a nuclear war breaking out and will make mankind's destinies dependent on decisions which will have to be taken in a matter of minutes.

Unlike his predecessors in the White House -- Nixon, Ford and Carter -- Ronald Reagan demonstrates utter ignorance in evaluating the catastrophic aftermaths of a destabilization of the military-political situation not only for the peoples of Europe, but also for the population of the United States.

Obsessed with the idea of nuclear brinkmanship, the U.S. President is deliberately deceiving world public opinion, by declaring that as the deadline for the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe is drawing close, the Soviet Union will allegedly capitulate in face of American blackmail.

President Reagan is pretending that the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe would allegedly not be in conflict with the talks currently under way in Europe, that the deployment of these means of delivery of nuclear weapons would not undermine the foundation for Soviet-American talks.

Reagan is, apparently, in a hurry to deploy the new missiles in Europe and "close" that issue before the start of the election campaign in the USA, fearing, with good reason, that a continuation of the debate on his nuclear-missile policy directly before the election campaign could result in his defeat in 1984.

As before, Reagan's time-serving considerations prevail over those of ensuring the security of the American people and preserving peace in the world.

ZORIN CRITICIZES U.S. ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

LD242315 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The anti-Soviet campaign being waged by Washington is becoming more and more noisy. Not only the mass media, but eminent Washington officials have joined in this campaign.

Here is Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television.

[Zorin] Hello, comrades. The event about which I wish to tell you is really exceptional one, yet at the same time, it is typical of the propaganda campaign being waged and conducted today by official Washington. The basic facts are simple. At one of his most recent news conferences in the White House, President Reagan decided, maybe, to display his erudition, or to provide, excuse the term, a political backing for the present anticommunist witches' sabbath. With this aim, he brought out from somewhere something described as Lenin's ten commandments, and set about quoting them. Here, for instance, are some statements which the President ascribed to Lenin. Never reject terror as a principle. There are no morals in politics, only advantage. Our tactic is absolute distrust. And so on.

When, after the news conference, the journalist tried to find out from which of Lenin's works these ten commandments were taken, they received no sensible answer. Then a search began. Obviously, they did not find any such thing in Lenin's works, nor could they. But in the end, the search was successful. The notorious ten commandments were found, in a book published in Germany by Goebbels' propaganda department during World War II.

This falsified document, to which the President of the United States stooped to resort, was dug up from the Hitlerite archives by the British journalist Alistair Cooke, as he related in a radio broadcast.

Well, what a scandalous fact this is. The President of the United States scoops up arguments for his anticommunist campaign from Goebbels' cess-pool. You can't cap that, as they say.

I shall not take it upon myself to pass judgement about whether Reagan knew of his source, or if he took the word of one of his aides, who has thus embarrassed him before the whole world. In the final analysis, the extent of the President's education and erudition is his personal affair. But the fact that in the White House, they make judgements about socialism on the basis of the lowest of the low among anti-Soviet stereotypes, and are in their turn prepared to make use of them, is not in doubt. In vain do they try today to assure everyone that this is only a matter of a chance incident which was an embarrassment for the White House. It is quite obvious that there is a sort of logic about this. In waging a propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union, which takes on the character of psychological warfare, its organizers inevitably repeat the worst methods of those ill-famed times.

KORNILOV ASSAILS U.S. 'DEMOCRACY PROGRAM'

LD241905 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, February 24 TASS -- Political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Addressing a conference of a double-dyed reactionary organisation, the American Legion, U.S. President R. Reagan in every way advertised the Washington-developed "program of democracy and public diplomacy". At the same time according to reports reaching here, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, speaking in one of the sub-committees of the House of Representatives, demanded 65 million dollars for the implementation of the program, describing it as a major element of the U.S. foreign policy. And where such a solid sum is to go?

The answer came several days earlier when L. Eagleburger, assistant U.S. secretary of state, "explained" the new program to American newsmen at a special briefing.

Commenting on the "explanations", many organs of the international press rightfully said that the case in point is the rearing of a kind of "fifth column" which should include people and institutions which have bound themselves with a commitment to promote democratic development -- Washington-style, without a doubt. The matter at hand is a series of measures to buttress the most blood-thirsty and reactionary pro-American regimes, many of which, El Salvador for one, wage an all-out war against their own people and continue to usurp power with the help of sizeable dollar infusions and American bayonets. The case in point is to expand to a maximum the production of all kinds of utterly false publications which, unabashedly forcing the facts, advertise "prosperous America" and its allegedly "peaceful policy". In other words the program is an undisguised plan of subversion and interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

Of course, it isn't news to anyone that it has become a norm for the United States with its striving for hegemonism to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states. The new element perhaps is that the U.S. Government (both U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz have reaffirmed that) openly announces its desire for everyone to hear to thrust American orders on the rest of the world. And a claim to such interference has been made not only by the "program of democracy and public diplomacy". Anti-communist gatherings in Washington, such as "the international conference on problems of democratisation in communist countries" (October 1982), and "the international conference on the problem of free elections" (November 1982) had precisely the same aims. By the way the CIA had taken an active part in preparing these gatherings along with the White House and the State Department. A special role in the strategy of interference, in the psychological warfare against socialism, all forces of peace and progress -- the intensification of such a war is one of the chief tasks of Washingtons "project democracy" -- is assigned to the USIA, the principal mouthpiece of U.S. foreign policy propaganda (annual budget 640 million dollars, and a staff of some 8,000 people), the Pentagon and the CIA-funded subversive radio stations Liberty and Free Europe entrenched in Munich (budget in excess of 100 million dollars, and a staff of about 1,600 people).

Advertising the notorious "project democracy" at the American Legion conference, President Reagan had to admit that to this day the United States has failed to accomplish much in its attempts to explain the essence of democracy and free economy to the young states. Well, one cannot but agree with that. But the reason why that is so is not a lack of zeal or funds. The point is that Washington keeps trying to conceal with its hypocritical discourse upon "democracy" the essence of its aggressive, hegemonistic policy the chief aim of which is to erode the military and strategic balance existing in the world today and to subjugate world developments to its diktat.

U.S. 'SECRET DOCUMENT' AIMED AGAINST THIRD WORLD

LD241003 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS -- The main target of Washington's policy vis-a-vis the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America is the plundering of their national wealth, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

In this policy emphasis is laid on the use of force. This was also confirmed in a secret document called the "Kirkpatrick plan", recently published by the Indian weekly LINK and setting for the aims and means of Washington's current policy vis-a-vis the developing states. If we are convinced that the steps taken benefit us, the document says, it is necessary to carry through the matter to the end disregarding objections from the European allies, let alone from Third World countries.

The United States, the author of the document goes on to say, must become the dominating political and military force in key strategic regions of the world such as the Caribbean, Mediterranean, the south of Africa, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, etc.

Dividing the developing countries into pro- and anti-American, Kirkpatrick recommends that subversive activities be conducted in many spheres for the utmost weakening of the latter, the article says. Thus, vis-a-vis India whose policy displeases Washington, the CIA plans to include its partition into a number of small states. Recently the United States special services, as the newspaper PATRIOT says in this context, have stepped up their activities with the object of pushing the republic to the brink of economic and political crisis, to fan religious hostility and separatist moods, and to sow the seeds of dissension between India and other developing countries.

As a lever of pressure on developing countries besides the threat of the use of force it is suggested to use economic and military aid, the granting of credits, custom barriers, food supplies, etc.

The publication of the document has aroused quite understandable sharp negative reaction in India. As could have been expected, the United States Embassy in Delhi denied its existence. The LINK replied by printing a photocopy of its first page. The point, however, is not the document itself but the fact that the policy it sets forth is already pursued by Washington which can be confirmed by numerous irrefutable facts.

NORMALIZATION OF USSR-PRC TIES URGED

OW241307 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary: "What Worries Washington?"]

[Text] The CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the United States recently published an article entitled "Chinese and American Interests." It discussed these so-called interests without any sense of shame. What are these American interests? The article pointed out that the United States will keep to its consistent stand toward Taiwan and strengthen ties with the Taiwan regime in disregard of the disapproval of PRC leaders. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE asserted that in the final analysis it is not the United States that needs China, but it is China that needs the United States. The paper also admitted that U.S. interests call for obstructing the normalization of an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations and prolonging the quarrel between the Soviet Union and China.

The United States, Japan and some West Europe countries always hope that Sino-Soviet division and confrontation remain permanent. The imperialists have never concealed their satisfaction with the deterioration of the relations between China and the Soviet Union which began at the end of the 1950's. The United States has said: We should thank Mao Zedong for many things. First of all, we should thank him for smashing the huge rock of Sino-Soviet relations which will not do us any good. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of the United States once wrote that the advantage of the hostility between China and the USSR is so obvious to the West that nowadays they worry if they see a reduction trend in the hostility between the two countries. A Japanese paper went further to say that even the thought of a thaw in Sino-Soviet relations always worries the West. The organizer of a U.S. CBS television program on Sino-Soviet relations once admitted that the fear of a Sino-Soviet alliance has pursued American politicians for several decades because they do not want such an alliance to occur again between the two countries. It is true that the imperialists have never concealed their fear of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Those people who oppose peace and social progress in various countries are aware that friendly relations and cooperation between China and the USSR mean the further consolidation of world socialism. They also know that Sino-Soviet cooperation in the international arena will be dangerous to imperialist policies. The United States, Japan and some West European countries deal with the issue of Sino-Soviet relations by proceeding from their anticommunist and class criteria.

Dear listeners, you know that these criteria are not in the interest of the Chinese people nor are they in the interest of the people of the Soviet Union, peace and the socialist cause. Dear listeners, the Soviet Union has never neglected the development of Sino-Soviet relations. The history of the relations between the two countries has proved that the CPSU and USSR have consistently tried to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the people of our two countries; and their point of departure in doing so has always been the long-term and fundamental interests of the people of the two countries for the purpose of strengthening peace in Asia and the world.

The 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses convened in 1971, 1976 and 1981 have unanimously stressed the urgency of an all-round normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Since then, the Soviet Union has indicated that it is ready to implement the principles and resolutions of these party congresses. For example, in his report to a party plenum on 22 November 1982, Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated that the CPSU and USSR sincerely wish to improve and develop relations with all other socialist countries. Mutual good intention, respect for the legitimate interests of the opposite side and a common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should provide the correct orientation for people to solve issues despite the absence of due trust and mutual understanding due to various reasons. They should apply to our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China. Comrade Andropov also pointed out that the Soviet side is closely watching any positive response from the Chinese. Dear listeners, the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations must be realized for the sake of the national interests of our two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JAPAN-USSR TRADE TALKS

Japanese Executive Interviewed

LD250040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] For the first time in the history of Soviet-Japanese trade-economic relations such an influential and numerically strong delegation of Japanese businessmen has arrived in our country. It is composed of leaders of leading economic organizations of Japan, presidents and chairmen of the council of directors of the most major trade and industrial firms, banks and associations. At today's session an exchange of opinions took place on the state of and perspectives for the development of trade between the two countries. During a break I interviewed Ryoichi Kawai, chairman of the board of the firm Komatsu. This firm produces powerful bulldozers, autoscrapers, excavators, heavy freight dump trucks, tractors and pipe layers. The firm's produce is noted for the most up-to-date technical solutions and high quality.

[Begin Kawai recording in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation] Our company, Ryoichi Kawai says, has now been maintaining business relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations for more than 20 years. Despite certain difficulties, chiefly of a political nature, our trade turnover is constantly growing. Personally, I am firmly convinced of the prospects for our trade-economic ties. Projects for the mastery of Siberia and the Far East open up great possibilities for our firm, for example we actively take part in the development of forest resources of that region and the Yuzhnoyakutskiy coal basin. The Soviet Union is our major foreign purchaser. Today more than 12,000 machines with the Kamaz trademark are at work at forest exploitation and other projects. Ryoichi Kawai continues: The chief thing that is needed now in order to improve Soviet-Japanese trade is the normalization of the political situation. I am sure that the meeting in Moscow will take place successfully. You see Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors, and for our countries it is very important to develop mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation. Our meeting is dedicated to the successful development of such cooperation. I think that it will become an exclusively important step forward in the cause of improving economic ties between Japan and the Soviet Union, Ryoichi Kawai, chairman of the board of the firm of Komatsu, said in conclusion. [end recording]

Arkhipov Receives Delegation

LD241938 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received a Japanese delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan, chairman of the Soviet-Japanese Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The sides exchanged views on questions of mutual interest.

Masuo Takashima, Japan's ambassador to the USSR, attended the meeting.

Shuskov Speech

LD241948 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS -- New areas of Soviet-Japanese cooperation are in the focus of attention at the discussion started in Moscow today.

The Soviet and Japanese delegations are optimistic about prospects of their all-round cooperation, especially in the light of the plans for further development of the Soviet economy. They do not ignore the difficulties which have emerged in the way of trade as a result of arbitary restrictive measures imposed by the Japanese side under outside pressure.

Nevertheless, as Japan's ambassador to the USSR Masuo Takashima pointed out at the meeting, "Japanese-Soviet relations may open up clear prospects for future trade and economic ties between the two countries."

The Japanese delegation comprises 257 members who represent about 100 firms. Among them are heads of large industrial and trade companies, major Japanese banks. According to the head of the Japanese delegation, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry Shigeo Nagano, this is the most representative delegation ever sent abroad by Japan's business circles. The visit to Moscow, he said, reflects the interest of both countries in broader trade and continuation of mutually beneficial cooperation in developing Siberia's natural wealth.

It was noted at the meeting that talks are now under way with Japanese firms on the purchase of equipment worth 1,127 million dollars. If the commercial and financial issues are settled, the volume of Soviet orders may be doubled.

Along with large companies, hundreds of sub-contractors and tens of thousands of workers and employees are engaged in fulfilling Soviet orders, which plays a significant role in the conditions of economic recession in Japan.

Vladimir Shushkov, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, stressed in his speech that there are great untapped possibilities for developing Soviet-Japanese trade. The high scientific and technical potential of both countries, complementary structure of foreign trade and geographic proximity of the USSR's fast-developing eastern regions to Japan are the chief factors which are stronger than the arbitrary obstacles in the way of mutually beneficial trade. He enumerated specific industries and enterprises which could be built and modernised by large, as well as medium and small-bracket Japanese firms.

Vladimir Shushkov rejected the Japanese Foreign Ministry's statement, reported in the Japanese press, that the invitation extended to the Japanese trade and economic delegation to visit Moscow was aimed at "setting Japanese businessmen against the United States and the Japanese Government." We have never imposed trade with us on anyone, he stressed. Our aim is to consolidate economic cooperation with Japan on the principles of equality and equal benefit.

Japanese Delegates Comment

LD250843 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast, report by Beloborodko]

[Text] Throughout the history of Soviet-Japanese business relations, this is the first time that such a large and representative delegation of businessmen from the country of the rising sun has travelled here. There are almost 250 prominent representatives of Japanese banks and major trade and industrial companies in this hall.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Sushkov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, stressed that the Soviet Union favors extensive cooperation with its Far Eastern neighbor based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. [Video shows Sushkov speaking at the meeting]

Here are opinions from Japanese businessman on the mutual cooperation: [Begin video recording] [Yohei Mimura speaking in Japanese fading into superimposed Russia translation] I believe, (Mimura), president of the Mitsubishi Corporation, says, that real prospects exist for expanding our trade with the Soviet Union. Of course, its forms are constantly changing. The Japanese side would now be particularly interested in purchasing a number of machine tools in the USSR and also in obtaining licenses for selling some Soviet products in third countries. The USSR has always been a reliable trade partner. Our firm is satisfied of this from its own experience. The USSR punctually fulfilled all of its contracts with us. One needs to strengthen business relations in every possible way with such a partner.

[Yokokawa speaking in Japanese fading into superimposed Russian translation] We did not have an opportunity to hold such a joint conference on economic cooperation during the past 3 years, says Yokokawa, chairman of the Japanese Government's position supporting the Reagan administration's so-called economic sanctions against the USSR. It was primarily many Japanese firms which suffered from this, as the contracts were taken from them and handed to their European competitors. I am glad that such a representative delegation of Japanese business circles has arrived in Moscow. We all hope that such a representative delegation of Japanese business circles has arrived in Moscow. We all hope that the meeting taking place here will change the situation which has arisen, and that it will help to develop mutually advantageous Japanese-Soviet trade relations. [end video recording]

KAMENTSEV ON FISHERIES COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

OW250455 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Vladimir Kamentsev, Soviet minister of fish industry, and Iwazo Kaneko, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, have just concluded their talks in Tokyo. In an interview with Radio Moscow after the talks, Minister Kamentsev made the following remarks:

The Soviet Union and Japan have promoted cooperation in the fisheries field in various ways. This cooperation has been carried out in accordance with the policies mapped out by the two governments and through the many international fishery organizations of the two countries. The Soviet Union has made positive efforts to promote cooperation with a number of Japanese producers, businessmen and fisheries cooperatives.

During our current visit to Japan, we sutdied various problems of mutual concern, agreed on measures to further expand and develop mutual cooperation between the two countries and decided on what should be done in the future. We had the opportunity to inspect activities, processing equipment and marine products cultivation at many Japanese firms, marine product processing plants and fisheries cooperatives. They were all of great interest to us. Through these inspection tours, we were able to map out plans for further promoting scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

We were not expected to sign any agreements during the talks. However, we were able to clarify basic issues concerning pending problems. We extended an invitation to Minister Kaneko to visit the Soviet Union and our invitation was accepted with satisfaction. We both agreed that all the problems that could not be solved at the Tokyo talks would be studied by experts from both sides during the Japanese minister's visit to the Soviet Union.

During the talks, the Soviet side proposed that a joint Soviet-Japanese fishery corporation be set up. This proposal was made in view of the fact that the Soviet Union is currently engaged in positive cooperation with Japan and that surveys and fishing operations are being conducted in cooperation with Japanese fishermen. A joint Soviet-Japanese corporation would further supplement the existing cooperation between the two countries.

We studied various aspects of how to develop fishery relations between the two countries on a more stable basis. With the conclusion of the UN conference on the Law of the Sea, we now have a certain legal basis in the form of a treaty to further promote such relations on a more stable basis. Nevertheless, such relations should be promoted not only within the framework of the agreements signed by the governments but also in accordance with the overall cooperation carried out in various fields between the Soviet Union and Japan. Various issues now under study include possibilities for setting up a joint corporation as well as having Soviet vessels make calls or be repaired at Japanese ports.

Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the fisheries field has always been of great significance to the overall Soviet-Japanese relations and such cooperation has been steadily developing over the past years. When countries decided to extend their territorial sea limits to 200 nautical miles, the Soviet Union and Japan promptly worked out a solution to this issue so that fishermen of both countries could continue to operate in traditional fishing grounds as they had done before. I believe that Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the fisheries field will continue to make great contributions to the overall USSR-Japan relations.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN AWARD TO SCIENTISTS -- High government awards of the Mongolian People's Republic were presented today to a group of Soviet scientists at the Mongolian Embassy to the USSR. These awards mark the great contribution to the cause of the development of modern branches of science in the Mongolian People's Republic and the training of national scientific personnel. Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, were among those awarded the order of Suhe-Bataar. Gotov, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, presented the orders and medals. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 24 Feb 83 LD]

U.S. EXPANDING MILITARY PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD181159 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 18 TASS -- "U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean area poses a great threat to peace and security not only of the peoples of Asia and Africa but of the whole world as well," V.D. Chopra, editor of the Indian weekly LINK, writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "The aim of the U.S. military presence is also to exploit and plunder the natural wealth of the area, including the ocean floor resources. This is done by multinational corporations which have at their disposal huge financial and technological resources".

"The USA has assumed a mission of 'upholding Western interests' in the Indian Ocean area. with Diego Garcia Island being the main U.S. naval base", the author points out.

"Ever since the island, 27 km long, and situated at a distance of 1,600 km away from India, was handed over to the USA by the British despite the littoral states' vigorous protests, India has been repeatedly demanding that U.S. presidents refrain from militarist preparations in the ocean zone".

"Nevertheless the expansion of the base on Diego Garcia was the core of the strategy of Washington, since it assumed the role of 'policeman' in its wide expansion south of Suez," V.D. Chopra states. "U.S. aircraft with nuclear weapons on board, ready to deliver a strike at littoral states at any moment, take off from the island every day and make flights over the peaceful ocean".

"Apart from Diego Garcia, the USA has military bases in the Indian Ocean in Oman, Bahrain, Kenya, Somalia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Australia, and the Philippines," the article says. "The USA feverishly strives to get new bases in Bangladesh, Thailand and Singapore, continues to seek favourable conditions for its military presence in Sri Lanka, particularly in Trincomalee, a city in the country's east".

"More than 3,000 million dollars in U.S. military aid to Pakistan are an overt attempt at imposing on it the role of U.S. imperialism's bastion which was previously played by the shah regime in Iran. The Reagan administration's pressure on Pakistan with a view to obtaining military bases in its territory has increased."

REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO GREECE CONTINUES

Tikhonov Cables Karamanlis

LD241402 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent from aboard his plane a telegram to Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Greek Republic, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou a telegram reading:

Leaving your hospitable country, I wish to express again sincere gratitude to the Greek people, the Government of Greece and to you personally for the hospitality and cordial welcome extended to us as representatives of the Soviet Union. We view the results of the Soviet-Greek talks as another step on the road of extending and promoting mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our countries.

I wish you and the friendly Greek people peace and prosperity.

Departure Reported

LD242008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left for Moscow today. He was here on an official visit at the invitation of the Greek Government. [as heard]

At the airport, Comrade Tikhonov was seen off by Greek Prime Minister Panandreou, by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, by President of the Parliament Alevras, and by other officials. Among those seeing him off was Comrade Kaboshkin, the Soviet ambassador in Greece.

Over the airport the state flags of the USSR and Greece are fluttering. The state anthems of the two countries were played. The heads of government of the USSR and Greece inspected the guard of honor.

Together with Comrade Tikhonov, Comrade Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Comrade Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Tikhonov on Disarmament Issues

LD242009 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Athens February 24 TASS -- Greek television has broadcast today an address by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The Soviet head of government noted the fruitful character of the meetings and talks he had had with the Greek leaders. This exchange of opinion, he said, confirmed that cooperation between the USSR and Greece was developing effectively, steadily and consistently. Trade and economic relations between the two countries meet the interests of the Soviet and Greek peoples and help to resolve urgent economic problems, including rise in employment in Greece and the extension of exports of both countries.

There is a key issue of equal importance to all nations in present-day international affairs, Nikolay Tikhonov continued. It is the safeguarding of peace. Soviet foreign policy is aimed at reaching this objective.

Nikolay Tikhonov said that the 26th CPSU congress had put forward a peace problem for the 1980s and added that the Soviet Union had lately made a number of new peace proposals by way of extending this program.

Major foreign policy initiatives made by Yu. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, meet the urgent needs of strengthening peace, promoting detente and lessening tension.

The proposals formulated by the Warsaw Treaty member countries in the Prague Political Declaration are very important. The proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between the members of two military-political groupings, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, merits particular attention.

This treaty should be based on the commitment of the participants in both alliances not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other.

The Soviet Union stands for a Europe free from nuclear weapons, Nikolay Tikhonov said. We welcome the ideas of establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continents, in particular, in the north of Europe and in the Balkans. Our country is willing to participate in talks on the establishment of a zone free from "battlefield nuclear weapons" in Europe. The Soviet Union attaches much importance to the need to put an end to the concentration of large amounts of conventional weapons in the continent.

We, Nikolay Tikhonov continued, energetically support the establishment of a zone of lasting peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean, the Soviet proposals include understanding on confidence-building measures in the military field, reductions in the armed forces, non-deployment of nuclear weapons in Mediterranean non-nuclear countries, the withdrawal of ships with nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, and the non-use of nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country refraining from the deployment of such weapons in its territory.

Nikolay Tikhonov noted that, as his conversations with the Greek leaders had demonstrated, the positions of the USSR and Greece indicated the possibility of their more extensive cooperation in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament.

Further Details

LD242310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, completed an official visit to Greece today. This evening Greek television broadcast a speech made by the head of the Soviet Government.

The exchange of opinions confirmed, he said, that cooperation between the USSR and Greece is developing favorably. It is of a steady and consistent nature. The volume of trade has almost tripled the last few years. Cooperation is also developing in other spheres. The long-term program for the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation signed as a result of the talks opens up a new, important stage in consolidating and expanding links between our countries, and its realization will make it possible to practically double the volume of bilateral trade and raise it to a billion rubles. Both sides showed interest in new, major projects of economic cooperation -- construction of a pipeline to supply Greece with natural gas, the building of an alumina plant and the supply of electricity from the USSR.

The Soviet Union does not seek unilateral advantages in its realtions with Greece. Our trade and economic relations will continue to be built on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Noting the international problems which occupied a significant place at the talks, Comrade Tikhonov said that in present-day international life there is one main issue equally important for all peoples -- the preservation of peace. The major foreign policy initiatives advanced by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, meet the urgent tasks of strengthening peace, deepening detente and reducing tension. The proposals made by the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty in the Prague Political Declaration are of great importance. These initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are important. Their implementation would make it possible to halt the dangerous development of events, strengthen mutual trust and begin to start in practice the tasks of limiting and reducing the arsenals of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. Our common heritage, European civilization, must not be allowed to be constantly subjected to the danger of nuclear conflagration.

The Soviet Union advocates a Europe free of nuclear weapons. We welcome the proposals to create nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent, including northern Europe and the Balkans. Our country is ready to take part in talks on the establishment in Europe of a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons.

Resolutely in favor of a radical reduction of nuclear arsenals in Europe, the Soviet Union also attributes much significance to the necessity of putting an end to the concentration of the large quantity of conventional weapons on the European Continent. We actively support the establishment of a zone of lasting peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean. Our proposals on this subject are known. They include agreeing on confidence-building measures in the military sphere, reductions in armed forces, the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of nonnuclear countries in the Mediterranean, the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean and the nonuse of nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country not permitting the deployment of these weapons in its country.

We sincerely want, the head of the Soviet Government said in conclusion, the Greek people to live in peace and to make their contribution to the cause of international detente in pursuing peaceful, goodneighborly cooperation between peoples.

Cooperation Agreement

PM242043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed article: "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Greece"]

[Text] The Government of the USSR and the Government of Greece,

Wishing to continue to broaden cooperation in the economic, industrial, scientific and technical spheres and to give that cooperation a stable, long-term and purposeful character,

Being guided by the principles and provisions of the 23 December 1980 agreement on the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Greece, the 2 October 1979 agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece and the 10 June 1977 agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece,

With a view to the practical implementation of the principles and goals set out in those agreements,

And taking into account the provisions of the CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki 1 August 1975,

Adopt the present long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece.

1. General Provisions

The economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation envisaged in the present program is aimed at making better long-term use of a basis of mutual benefit of natural resources and raw materials, the latest technology and the achievements of industry, agriculture and other spheres of the economy in both countries' interests.

So as to implement the present program as fully as possible, the sides, as far as their potential permits, will create favorable conditions for the development of dynamic and harmonious economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the appropriate Soviet organizations and Greek organizations, public service organizations, cooperatives, the export promotion organization, chambers of trade and industry and enterprises and firms in the private sector.

The sides believe that in economic relations between the USSR and Greece cooperation in the construction of industrial and other projects, in addition to tradtional forms of trade, is assuming increasing significance.

The sides believe that potential exists for cooperation in such spheres as power, electrical engineering, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, oil refining, the chemical industry, machine building, light industry, agriculture, transport, urban development, tourism and environmental protection.

Contracts for specific cooperation projects will be concluded between the relevant above-mentioned Soviet organizations and Greek firms and organizations.

The sides deem it expedient to examine opportunities for developing economic and industrial cooperation in third-country markets, too, specifically via the mutual involvement of the countries' organizations in joint participation in planning, supplying equipment and executing construction and assembly work in third countries on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit and equality.

The sides will encourage the further development of cooperation in the scientific and technical spheres with the aim of making more effective use of the two countries' scientific and technical potential for the long-term solution of current scientific and technical problems of mutual interest.

The sides will encourage the holding of seminars and symposiums, trade and industrial exhibitions, reciprocal business visits and other similar measures which will promote the development of mutually beneficial economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation within the present program's framework.

2. Forms of Cooperation

The sides believe that the following could be the most expedient forms of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation:

A) Participation by the competent Soviet organizations and Greek organizations, enterprises and firms in the planning and construction of new and the modernization and expansion of existing industrial, agricultural and transport projects and projects in other economic sectors in the light of both countries' plans and programs for economic, scientific and technical development.

Cooperation in the construction of projects is to include the preparation of the technical and economic bases, planning, the supply of equipment and materials, the fulfillment of construction, assembly and commissioning work and the preparation of natural cadres to achieve that aim.

B) The development of cooperation in industry and agriculture.

The sides believe that in deepening the cooperation between the two countries an important role will be played by the development of production-sharing in industry and agriculture, as well as by the joint production of industrial and agricultural output to meet demand in both the USSR and Greece. This cooperation may be implemented specifically in the form of deliveries of raw materials, agricultural produce, semimanufactures and components.

Given mutual interest and in the light of the sides' economic potential, the sides will encourage initiatives aimed at developing relations in that sphere and, within the range of their competence, will take measures to facilitate the implementation of the above-mentioned forms of cooperation.

C) Exchange of goods and services. The sides believe that the present program will have a favorable effect on the development of the reciprocal exchange of goods and serivces and will also help to improve the structure of that exchange. They will take all the necessary measures to achieve that aim.

The side will take into account the two countries' export potential and import requirements for achieving a further expansion on the exchange of goods and services between the two countries on a long-term, stable and better-balanced basis.

D) Cooperation in the scientific and technical sphere. The sides have agreed to expand and deepen cooperation in the scientific and technical spheres, using here, in particular, such forms of cooperation as exchanging delegations of scientists and specialists, specialization in the training of scientists and trainees, joint research and experimental design work, exchanging the results of joint work, exchanging scientific and technical information and documentation, exchanging scientific equipment and "know how" and organizing conferences, seminars and exhibitions.

The sides attach special significance to introducing the results of scientific and technical cooperation into the two countries economies with a subsequent expansion of scientific and industrial cooperation and trade.

3. Main Avenues and Spheres of Cooperation

In the light of the present development of economic industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece, the sides believe that such cooperation may develop most successfully in the areas listed in the appendix to the present program.

The program does not exclude the possibility of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation in other spheres and forms, too.

4. Concluding Provisions

The monitoring of the progress of cooperation within the present program's framework will be implemented respectively by the Soviet-Greek intergovernmental commission for economic and industrial cooperation created in accordance with the 23 December 1980 agreement on the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Greece, and by the mixed Soviet-Greek commission for scientific and technical cooperation created in accordance with the 10 June 1977 agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece.

The cooperation envisaged by the present program will be implemented in accordance with the laws and resolutions in force in the two countries.

The present program does not affect rights and commitments arising from the two sides' bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties.

The sides have agreed to hold regular consultations on questions of the implementation of the present program and, should the need arise, to alter or supplement it by mutual agreement.

The present program will come into force provisionally on the day of its signature and definitively from the date of the exchange of notes confirming the completion of the process required to ratify the program in accordance with each country's laws.

The program will operate for 10 years from the date of its signature.

Done in Athens on 22 February 1983 in two copies, each in Russian and Greek, both texts being equally authentic.

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the USSR Government
Andreas G. Papandreou, prime minister, for the Greek Government

The appendix to the program envisages specific avenues and projects for trade, economic and industrial cooperation, in particular, machine building, power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the gas and chemical industries, transport and agriculture, and the possibility of participation by the two countries' organizations and firms in the construction of projects in the USSR and Greece as well as projects in the USSR and Greece as well as in various spheres of scientific and technical cooperation.

Joint Communique

PM251105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Greek Joint Communique" on the visit to Greece by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, from 21 to 24 February.]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in Greece on an official visit 21 through 24 February 1983 at the invitation of Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou. In the course of his visit to Greece, Nikolay Tikhonov and the officials that accompanied him besides visiting Athens also visited Korinth. They got to know about the economic, social and cultural life of the Greek people. Everywhere they were accorded a warm welcome, which reflected the traditional feelings of friendship and mutual respect that exist between the Soviet and Greek people. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Athens. The Soviet prime minister was received by the Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis, an exchange of views on a series of problems that present mutual interest was held between them. Talks were also held between Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed to the president and the prime minister of the Republic of Greece the greetings and the best wishes of the Soviet leadership. In the course of the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of understanding to each other, there was a detailed exchange of views on the situation and the prospects for the further development of the Soviet-Greek relations, as well as on the current international problems that present mutual interest. Present at the talks from the Soviet side were: Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR; Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR; Morozov, first deputy chairman of State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Kaboshkin, the Soviet ambassador to Greece. From the Greek side present were: Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, National Economy Alternate Minister Pottakis, Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias, the Secretary General of the Energy and Natural Resources Ministry Polikhronopoulos, the Greek Ambassador to the Soviet Union Metaxas, the Director of Coordination Affairs of the Greek Foreign Ministry Katapodhis, and the director of the prime minister's diplomatic office Makhairitsas.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou expressed satisfaction for the consistent development of the Soviet-Greek relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other sectors. They reaffirmed their governments' firm decision to continue also in the future to consolidate the relations of friendship, cooperation and goodneighborliness between the two countries on the firm basis of the preservation of the principles of independence, soviereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of the borders, equality, non-interference of one in the domestic affairs of the other, and mutual interests. With regard to this, the importance of the Soviet-Greek declaration which was signed in Moscow on 2 October 1979 was stressed. This declaration opened broad prospects of cooperation between the two countries in all sectors.

The two parts stressed the serious importance of the dialogue between the two countries at the highest level. The two parts agreed upon the continuation of the political consultations and the exchange of views between the foreign ministries on various levels. The common wish for the development of relations and contacts between the two governments, parliaments and other official public establishments of the two countries was expressed aiming at broadening and multiplying the forms of bilateral cooperation in all sectors that present mutual interest.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Andreas Papandreou examined the present situation and the prospects of developing the mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic sector together with trade, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation. The positive role of the Soviet-Greek intergovernment committees for economic and industrial, as well as scientific-technical cooperation in the sector of coordination, and mutually beneficial bilateral relations was stressed aiming at new paths and forms of cooperation on the above sectors.

The two parties affirmed the progress that occurred in the development of the Soviet-Greek trade, and expressed satisfaction for the development of the industrial cooperation which was achieved in the past years.

The two parties were in favor of the further development, on a long-term basis, of commerce, and for the perfection toward the mutual interest of the structure of trade exchanges. They entrusted to the corresponding official organizations to specifically examine problems of cooperation in the sector of electro-energy, the supply of natural gas, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, communications, the processing of oil, chemistry, the manufacturing of machines as well as the agrarian economy, town planning, the protection of natural environment, geology and medical care.

In the framework of the visit, Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, and the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou signed a long-term program for development in economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation which was envisaged from the agreement on the development of the economic and industrial cooperation that was signed between the Soviet Union and Greece on 23 December 1980, as well as the scientific-technical cooperation agreement signed on 10 June 1977.

The completion of the given program will allow the considerable broadening of the cooperation between these two countries in these sectors. An agreement was achieved for the signing of an agreement for international road transportation and for cooperation in the sector of tourism and movies. The above agreements will contribute in the development and strengthening of the bilateral relations as well as broadening the legal basis of the agreements for the cooperation between them.

The two parties expressed satisfaction for the development of cooperation in the sector of science, culture, handicraft, radio and television, sports and tourism.

The two parties consider that these exchanges effectively contribute to the better understanding of each other between the Soviet and the Greek people and in briefing each other on the various aspects of their lives. They also were in favor of their further intensification.

During the time when they were examining the international situation, the prime ministers gave attention to various international problems, and particularly to the problems of consolidating peace, security, detente, and cooperation among states and international stability.

The two parties expressed serious concern for the dangerous exacerbation of the world situation and for the continuing armament rivalry. They stressed that the duty of all countries is the multiplication of their efforts to strengthen detente, the strict preservation of the principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, the end of using violence or the threat of violence, and the solution of all the disputed problems with peaceful means through talks.

The parties are deeply convinced of the indispensability of the drastic efforts of all countries, big and small, for the solution of the central problem, namely to put an end to the arms race and to achieve an agreement on the limitation and decrease of the armed forces and armament to the most feasible low level in the sector of both conventional and nuclear armaments based on equality and equal security aiming at achieving full and general disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The Soviet side explained the essence of the new great initiatives of the Soviet Union in the sector of foreign policy that envisages the bridling of arms race, the prevention of a nuclear war threat and the consolidation of detente as well as the new proposals contained in the Political Declaration which was approved in Prague by the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Particular attention was given to the proposal for the signing of an agreement for mutual non-use of military force and the preservation of peace relations among the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic agreement member-states. The Greek side considers these proposals positive and worthy of serious studying.

The parties consider that the successful completion of the Geneva talks for arms limitation would contribute much in the work of consolidating peace and would constitute the beginning of a true process for disarmament.

During the examination of the situation in Europe, the parties drew attention first of all to averting the arms race, consolidating security and confidence among countries, as well as preserving and strengthening the detente process. From this point of view, the successful ending of the Geneva talks for the nuclear arms limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe is imperatively necessary.

The parties expressed the conviction that the creation of denuclearized zones constitutes a serious offer in the process of nuclear disarmament.

During the examing of the course of the Vienna talks, the parties stressed the need of adopting measures for the limitation of armed forces and armament in central Europe, aiming at achieving a mutually acceptable agreement based on the principle that no damage be caused to the security of any of the parties together with the countries that have a special status at the talks.

The Soviet Union and Greece are in favor of consolidating security and the development of cooperation in the European Continent. They seriously stressed that all countries that take part in the CSCE must consistently respect and implement the principles and positions of the Final Act [of Helsinki] aiming at continuing and deepening the multifaceted pan-European process which began in Helsinki.

The two parties were in favor of the successful ending of the Madrid conference and the approving in it of a well-balanced and rich-in-content final document, together with the decision for the convening of a conference for measures to deepen trust and security as well as for disarmament in Europe.

The two parties examined the situation that is being formulated in the Mediterranean. They were in favor of the eradication of the pockets of tension that exist there, and confirmed their willingness to exert constructive efforts for the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation for the good of the people in this area.

The two parties expressed concern for the fact that no solution has yet been found to the Cyprus crisis, something that creates a threat to peace and security in the area. The Soviet Union and Greece are in favor of the quickest possible solution of the Cyprus issue based on absolute respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the nonaligned policy of the Republic of Cyprus as well as the immediate and full implementation of the corresponding resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council which favor the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

In the course of the talks, the Greek side briefed [the Soviet side] on the present situation in the Aegean, expressed concern for the tension that exists there, and stressed the need for respect by all countries for the principles and the positions of the UN Charter, the final act of CSCE, all the rules of international law, and all the agreements and pacts that are valid.

The Soviet side stated that the Soviet Union supported and is supporting that all differences and disputes that appear among countries, must be settled by peaceful means; that self-restraint must be shown, that the use of violence, or the threat of violence, should be averted and thus no damage be caused to world peace and security.

The Soviet Union and Greece expressed their concern over the dangerous deteriorating situation in the Middle East, and stressed the need to achieve an all-sided, fair and stable settlement based on the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from all Arab occupied territory since 1967, the recognition of the legal rights of the Arab Palestinian people, together with their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state as well as the recognition of the right of all states in the area to live in peace and security. Such a settlement can only be achieved with the participation of all the interested parties together with the PLO. The two parties expressed once again absolute solidarity with the fair struggle of the Palestinian people under the guidance of their only legal representative, the PLO.

The two parties condemned the aggression against Lebanon, against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and the Israeli occupation of part of this country's territory, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and the safeguarding of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of this country.

With regard to the continuation of the hostilities between Iran and Iraq, the two parties were in favor of ending the war between these countries and for the settlement of the disputed problems between them through talks.

The Soviet Union and Greece confirmed their attention to the aims and the principles of the UN Charter. They stressed the serious UN role and support the deepening of this organization's effective activity in the role of consolidating world peace, security and cooperation based on the strict adherence to its charter.

The two parties consider that the UN agreement on the Law of the Sea, which was signed by most of the countries, is a serious international legal instrument for securing peaceful cooperation of countries, and it will contribute in the relaxation of international tension. The two parties are also in favor of the strict preservation of all its provisions. The two parties express the hope that all countries that have not yet signed the agreement will sign it.

The two parties agreed that all disputed problems must be solved through peaceful means, in accordance with the rules of international law, while considering the legal rights of all countries.

The prime ministers expressed satisfaction for the rich-in-content talks that were held, and stressed the need for the continuation of the talks on the highest level. The prime ministers believe that the positive outcome of the talks, and the document that was signed in the course of the visit, constitute a fresh serious step toward the development of bilateral relations, and opens broad prospects for deepening these relations and contributes toward the cause of world peace and toward security, detente, progress and cooperation.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou a Soviet Government invitation for an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The time of the invitation will be determined through diplomatic channels.

PRAVDA ON PROTEST TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

PM231001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Hostile Act by Italian Authorities"]

[Text] Without any justification the Italian authorities have arrested V.F. Pronin, an Aeroflot representative in Rome. At the same time, without any reason, they demanded the departure of two maritime fleet employees from the country.

These actions by the Italian authorities can only be regarded as a premediatated hostile act toward the Soviet Union -- an act which cannot fail to harm Soviet-Italian relations and create artificial obstacles to their further development. In spirit it forms part of the line of undermining detente which is being pursued by certain circles in the West.

The Soviet Government has resolutely protested to the Italian Government and has demanded the immediate release of Soviet citizen V.F. Pronin.

DUNAYEV ASSAILS U.S. MANEUVERS OFF LIBYAN COAST

LD242355 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Excerpts] The UN Security Council today finished debating, at Libya's request, the sharp deterioration in the situation in North Africa provoked by the United States' military provocations. As you know, the aircraft carrier "Nimitz" was sent to the coast of Libya, as were other ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Four reconnaissance planes fitted with AWACS systems for long-distance radar warning were sent to Egypt at the same time. It is as if the Pentagon would like to grab Libya in a military pincer movement on the ground, from the air and by sea.

[Film footage shown of AWACS flying over desert terrain, cutting to shots of aircraft dropping paratroopers followed by shots of U.S. General Kingston inspecting troops.] In Egypt, near the border with Libya, they are dropping paratroopers. They dropped a contingent of generals and ministers here, you see an inspection on the spot by the commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, U.S. General Robert Kingston, and the deputy chief of the Pentagon, Francis West, has flown here to Egypt as well.

In Washington the concentration of U.S. forces around Libya is explained as military exercises, normal military exercises. This is what the press secretary at the White House, Larry Speakes, said. During the last exercises, I should say during the last psychological attack by the United States against Libya, two Libyan planes were shot down in the Gulf of Sidra.

Yet another provocation surprisingly coincided with the U.S. exercises. A Libyan passenger plane on an internal flight was hijacked in flight by two terrorists and forced to fly to Malta. The terrorists miscalculated, no one would meet their demands. It might have been a signal for other actions. They had to release the hostages and crew. Today the Libyan plane is returning with its 150 passengers to Tripoli. I think the two terrorists were backed by those same U.S. special services which made such an unlikely noise about the imaginary Libyan terrorists allegedly arming themselves on U.S. territory.

WRAP UP OF PALESTINE COUNCIL SESSION IN ALGIERS

Council Rejects Reagan Plan

LD232030 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 23 Feb 83

["Calculations Proved Futile" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The 16th session of the National Council of Palestine ended in Algiers. Among other matters connected with the working out of the strategy of Palestinian resistance movement for the period ahead, the so-called "Reagan plan" on the Middle East was also discussed.

In this connection the Western mass media launched a noisy propaganda campaign in an effort to exert pressure on the participants in the session and create the impression that some of them unconditionally support the U.S. plan. In other words, fresh attempts were made to rush through the little-popular "initiative", the "initiative" which alongside some other important aspects of the settlement ignores also lawful rights of the Palestinians and above all their inalienable right to national self-determination and creation of their own independent state. It is not accidental that this "initiative" has been unconditionally rejected by the progressive Arab public and was cooly received in many Arab capitals.

Attempts were also continued to prove that the U.S. plan "does not contradict" the decisions of the Arab summit meeting in Fes, to build a bridge from the notorious "initiative" to a real and constructive programme worked out at the converence of Arab leaders. Meanwhile even high-placed representatives of the U.S. Administration had to admit that both plans are incompatible on key problems.

The decisions of the session of the National Council of Palestine showed clearly that the hopes of the supporters of the "Reagan plan" which is actually the follow-up of the separatist anti-Arab Camp David accords were doomed to failure. The participants in the session declared in support of the Fes decisions, assessing them as the basis for the actions of Arab countries in the period ahead.

At the same time the political resolution of the session stressed unamibguously that the "Reagan plan" in form and in contents does not suit the lawful rights of the Palestinians and that the National Council of Palestine rejects it as a basis for a just solution of the Palestinian problem and Middle Eastern settlement.

Al-Fahum Lauds Soviet Support

LD231901 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Feb 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], has replied to questions from Soviet reporters who are covering the work of the council in Algiers. At a press conference Khalid al-Fahum pointed to the special importance of the 16th PNC session in view of the persisting attempts by the United States to impose the so-called Reagan plan on the Palestinians -- a plan that is basically inconsistent with the interests of the Palestinian people and of all Arab peoples. Khalid al-Fahum said that we strongly reject such attempts.

Speaking about Soviet-Palestinian relations, Khalid al-Fahum said:

[Begin recording] I say that all the countries of the socialist community that render political and material backing to the Palestinian people are the true friends of the Palestinian people, and that our friendship with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community is not a passing phase but is a permanent friendship, these are permanent relations that become firmer day after day. We were in Moscow recently together with Yasir 'Arafat, when we had the opportunity to have a lengthy and very important meeting with Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU. Our views were identical. Comrade Andropov has assured us of the Soviet Union's adherence to our national rights -- to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state. He also assured us that the Fes resolutions are good resolutions and that they unite the Arabs in a single body. In fact, my views in Moscow were also that the Fes resolutions do not differ much from, if not almost identical with, the plan presented by our great friend the late President Brezhnev before his death. The Warsaw Pact summit recently held in Prague also affirmed our rights.

The Soviet Union is our great friend on the international arena. We are proud of this friendship, on which we rely a great deal. Friendship between us and the Soviet Union is not just at state level, but we also feel such friendship among the whole public of the Soviet Union, who during the siege of Beirut stood up and condemned the barbarous Zionist invasion, which to a great extent is very like the methods employed by the Nazis.

Our friendship is strong and will remain so. I was very happy that a high-level delegation led by Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, accompanied by a delegation from the Central Committee, from the Foreign Ministry and from the Soviet Committee of Solidarity, should participate with us in this council. This confirms to you that by sending such a delegation and on such a level, the Soviet Union has one intention: namely, to show that it is with us in our just and legitimate struggle. [end recording]

'Arafat Interview

LD250950 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video provides shots of 'Arafat and other Palestinians at 16th Palestine National Council in Algiers, cutting to shots of 'Arafat being interviewed by correspondent; 'Arafat speaks in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] The 16th session of the Palestine National Council has ended in the Algerian capital. Participants in the session adopted a political declaration which notes the need for further strengthening Palestinian national unity, the unity of all organizations of the Palestine resistance movement comprising the PLO.

The international portion of the declaration expresses high appraisal of and support for Soviet proposals on a Near East settlement and also for the results of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The Palestine National Council believes that the so-called Reagan plan does not meet the interests of the Palestinian people as it does not recognize their legitimate rights or the PLO and therefore cannot serve as a basis for a just solution of the Palestinian problem or of the entire Arab-Israeli conflict.

[Begin 'Arafat video recording] The 16th session of the Palestine National Council is undoubtedly one of the major events in the history of the Palestinian revolution. Today it is clear as never before that the PLO is the main protagonist in the question of a Near East settlement, the solving of which is impossible without its participation.

There can be no peace and security in the Near East without implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, return to the native land, self-determination and the setting up of our own independent state.

I wish to express deep gratitude and thanks to our friends, the countries of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, to the Algerian people, and to all those who in these days which are difficult for the Palestine people are always with us. [end video recording]

Hawatimah Interview

LD232158 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 23 TASS -- Determination to carry on struggle for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs -- the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) -- was again expressed at the just-concluded session of the Palestine National Council (PNC). The session also firmly rejected the U.S. versions for a Middle East settlement, including the notorious "Reagan plan". This is what Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), stated in an interview with TASS correspondents.

The session, he said, reaffirmed the PNC's course towards strengthening the national unity of the Palestinians on the basis of close connection between the PLO political program and the decisions of the all-Arab summit conference in Fes, the known Soviet six-point proposals as well as the U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian problems. All this opens up prospects for the holding of a widely-representative international conference on the question of the Palestinian people's future.

The realistic stand, formulated in the political resolution of the PNC session, Nayif Hawatimah pointed out, reflects the sentiments of the truly revolutionary forces which strive for the realization of the aspirations of the Arab Palestinian people. We, Nayif Hawatimah said, will carry on our struggle with the backing of all progressive forces and the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union.

Commenting on the U.S. President's latest pronouncements on the Middle East, Nayif Hawatimah emphasized that they constitute a new attempt by the U.S. Administration at imposing the "Reagan plan" contrary to the will of the Palestinian people and to the detriment of its national rights. Washington ignores both the PLO and the entire Palestinian people and seeks to solve the Palestinian problem behind the back of the Palestinians, the DFLP general secretary stressed.

Decision on Reagan Plan 'Important'

LD250057 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Excerpt] The decision of the Palestinian National Council [PNC] to reject the Reagan Plan as a basis for a Middle East settlement is a very important, uniquely important decision. The reaction coming from all capitals is not negligible, and U.S. observers are writing: Now the Reagan Plan can be given up as a failure. Well, as they say, they have got a better view. Up to the last moment in America they were counting on the pressure that Washington was exerting on certain Arab capitals, and they were planning in a few days to put pressure on the Palestinian leaders too.

Of course, complete acceptance of the Reagan plan obviously was not expected even in Washington, but some loophole or other might be left, so to speak, some opportunity to continue to maneuver and wriggle and deceive in an attempt to entice more Arab countries into the network of the Camp David spider's web. The hopes and calculations were built on this, but it turned out differently: a clear and direct answer from the Palestinians.

The position taken by the Palestinians, by their leaders, by the PNC, the rulers of the minds of the Arab youth, the heroes of the Arab nation, is uniquely important for all Arabs and cannot of course be ignored; it must be reckoned with. That is why all eyes were turned to Algiers, where the PNC session was held, and why Western observers were sitting on the edge of their seats during the session of the Palestine parliament, waiting to see how it would end.

Arutyunov on Session's Success

LD240038 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Feb 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program written by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Excerpt] The 16th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC], the highest legislative authority of the Palestine Resistance Movement, has ended in Algiers. The session has provoked wide repercussions in the world. It can be said without any hesitation that it has successfully solved very important issues that recent Middle East events have raised before the Palestinian people.

In my short comment I would like to draw attention to the most important results of the session. In light of the recent events in Lebanon, there is no doubt that the most important factor is the will and determination of the Palestinian Arab people, expressed with firmness and unanimity by all the delegates of the session, whose number exceeds 350, to intensify the struggle for their inalienable rights and to resist the onslaught of the imperialist and Zionist forces. In light of this the PNC announced that the Reagan plan does not conform, either in form or in content, with the legitimate national interests of the Palestinian people and ignores the right of this people to return, to self-determination and to establish an independent state. It was also pointed out that the American plan contradicts international legitimacy. The PNC rejected the American Plan since it cannot be a basis for solving the Palestinian issue in a just manner or for settling the Middle East Crisis.

On another level, the participants in the session, as mentioned in the resolution issued by the session, supported the Soviet proposals presented last September since they fully conform with the Palestinians' national aspirations. Thus the PNC session was a severe blow to Washington's attempts to cause confusion, through the American Plan, in the ranks of the Palestinian strugglers, to distract their attention from the clear aims of the struggle and to drive them to surrender.

The resolution adopted by the session clearly and precisely says that the success of the Palestinian question comes through unifying the forces of the resistance movement, solidarity with everyone in the Arab world who stands with the PLO in the forward positions of the struggle against the machinations of imperialism and Zionism, and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community that have reaffirmed their support for the just struggle of the Arabs at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague. Finally there is no harm in pointing out that the closing session turned into a huge demonstration of the unanimity of its participants when everyone stood up and chanted: Long live the beloved leader of the Palestinian people, the struggler Yasir 'Arafat, and the course laid down by the Palestinian leadership.

PRAVDA Review of Session

PM231100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[From the "International Review" column by Nikolay Prozhogin]

[Text] The Palestinian Parliament

The 16th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC], the PLO's supreme organ -- parliament -- in which various groups of the people of that country, numbering about 4 million, are represented, and which opened this week in the Algerian capital, is attracting great attention from the international public.

The aggressive Near East policy of the United States and Israel is being subjected to angry accusations in the speeches from the parliament's rostrum by representatives of the long-suffering but unbowed people who are waging a heroic struggle for their vital rights.

"We are fighting for our motherland's freedom and for our dignity and reject all infringements in whatever form on our inalienable rights," Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stated. "We state that there can be no peace or stability in the Near East so long as the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are denied. We support peace based on international law which provides for the implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to return to their land, to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state on their territory."

PNC Chairman K. al-Fahum, in his speech, also expressed the Palestinians' absolute refusal to accept "peace U.S.-style" based on separate Camp David deals and the "Reagan plan." He noted the danger in the imperialist and Zionist plans, which are to strike blows against each Arab country in isolation, and called for the strengthening of the Arab countries' unity and cohesion.

The Palestinian people's enemies are also trying to use the imperialists' old "divide and conquer" principle to undermine the Palestinians' own struggle. They were fittingly rebuffed by Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution. At a press conference held in Algiers he said: "We have reached full accord with regard to the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement's ranks."

At the same time, the PNC session is developing into a demonstration of support for the Palestinian people's just cause by all who defend the ideals of peace, justice and progress.

From the Parliament's rostrum, Y. 'Arafat expressed "profound gratitude to the brothers in the socialist community and to the friendly Soviet Union and also to the nonaligned, Muslim and African countries for their support for the Palestinian Arabs' just struggle."

The PNC session confirms that imperialism and Zionism are failing to achieve by deception in the Near East what they have failed to achieve by force of arms. The just cause for which the Palestinian Arab people are fighting, headed by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, will triumph.

USSR-ALGERIA TALKS DENOUNCE U.S.-ISRAELI POLICY

PM241337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Algeria: Denunciation of Aggressor"]

[Text] The Soviet delegation that is in Algeria and headed by V.P. Ruben, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, met with M.C. Messaadia, member of the Politburo and leader of the permanent Secretariat of the National Liberation Front Party Central Committee, on 17 February, TASS reports.

During the talk which took place deep concern was expressed in connection with the persisting tension in the Near East, responsibility for which rests with the United States and Israel. The firm support of the Soviet Union and Algeria was expressed for the courageous struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the implementation of their inalienable national rights. The aggressive U.S. and Israeli policy in the Near East was also resolutely denounced. The sides demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and an end to the acts of armed provocation against Syria.

ARUTYUNOV ON UN CALL FOR IRAQ-IRAN CEASE-FIRE

LD240048 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Feb 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program written by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Excerpt] The UN Security Council has called on Iran and Iraq to cease fire and all military operations between them. The UN secretary general has been requested to continue his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq dispute that has been going on for 2 and 1/2 years, which has resulted in over 200,000 victims and in which the two countries have spent billions of dollars. The experience and the views of many military experts show that the dispute cannot be solved by war and that it was time a long time ago for the two sides to sit around the negotiating table.

Moreover, the dispute further aggravates the already aggravated situation in the Middle East region and the gulf, and only coincides with the interests of the two enemies of the Arabs and Iran -- imperialism and Zionism. This was pointed out by the conference held a few days ago by the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers. The Fes Arab summit conference had also declared such a view. This view is also shared by the non-aligned movement and the Islamic Conference Organization, both of which have made great efforts so far to solve the Iran-Iraq dispute by peaceful means. We hope that this dispute will end as soon as possible in the interests of both Iran and Iraq and for the sake of strengthening peace and security in this region.

SOVIET MINING EQUIPMENT DELIVERED TO IRAN

NC162028 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Workers at the Ukrainian machinery plant of Feodosiya, in Crimea, have completed the first order placed by excavators at Iranian mines. A range of comprehensive modern excavation equipment, hydraulic drills, mobile laboratories and technical equipment for mine exploration and geological works have been exported to Iran. This technical equipment has received several gold medals at international fairs, including the Tehran international fair.

The first Iranian order in the current year was executed by the workers of the Feodosiya plant with the slogan of "complete Iran's orders before the set date and deliver high quality products." Aleksandr Bondorchenko, the plant's director, told our correspondent that the plant workers hope that the machinery and the equipment they have manufactured will help Iranian excavators fulfill their country's needs in raw materials, fuel and energy and thus help toward Iran's economic progress.

Some 10 other Crimean plants are executing Iranian orders. These plants are manufacturing polishing equipment, hydrostatic presses, automatic conveyers for canning industries and technical equipment for steel, electric welding and other machinery and equipment. The sea route between the Iranian ports of Anzali and Nowshahr on the Caspian coast and Western Europe ensure quick transporation of goods for Iran. The ports of Feodosiya and Kerch on the Black Sea are loading points for consignments which are in transit for, exported and imported by Iran and which are transported by water routes within the Soviet Union. Thanks to this route, the distance covered by consignments for Iran has decreased by 5,000 km.

When in 1980 the U.S. Navy blocked the Iranian ports in the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union expanded the transit of goods for Iran within its territory and Iran was thus able to considerably mitigate the damage inflicted on its economy.

At present, more than 100 industrial, agricultural and other units are under construction in Iran with Soviet assistance.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES YAR TRANSPORT MINISTER 15 FEB

PM181621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks, Contacts"]

[Text] On 15 February I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. al-Ansi, Yemen Arab Republic minister of communications and transport, and had a talk with him.

YAR ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD240037 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Yemen Arab Republic Ambassador 'Abdul Muhammad Uthman presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. After the ceremony, Kuznetsov and 'Abdul Muhammad Uthman had a friendly conversation.

CPSU CONDOLENCES ON LEBANESE CP MEMBER'S DEATH

PM241709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound sympathy to the LCP Central Committee and to all Lebanese Communists on the untimely death of Nicola ash-Shawi, prominent figure of the Arab and international communist and national liberation movement.

Nicola ash-Shawi's entire life was indissolubly linked with the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the freedom and national independence of the Arab countries and for the happiness of the Lebanese people. As a youth he joined the ranks of the Communists where he remained to the end of his life. Nicola ash-Shawi held leading posts in the party from 1944, and from 1965-1979 was secretary general of the LCP Central Committee. In recent years he was president of the LCP.

During the years of colonial domination and after Lebanon had gained independence, in conditions both of secrecy and legality, and also during the Israeli aggression Nicola ash-Shawi showed himself to be a courageous patriot and a staunch fighter for the interests of the working class and all working people, selflessly devoted to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and an active advocate of the cohesion of the international communist movement. These qualities won him deserved prestige both within his country and abroad.

Nicola ash-Shawi was a great friend of the Soviet Union and a consistent advocate of the strengthening of fraternal solidarity between the CPSU and the LCP and of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Lebanese peoples.

For services to the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress and his great personal contribution to the Lebanese people's anti-imperialist liberation struggle, the defense of the working people's interests and the strengthening of the friendship between the Soviet and Lebanese peoples N. ash-Shawi was awarded the Orders of the October Revolution and the Friendship of the Peoples.

Nicola ash-Shawi's bright memory will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet Communists and our country's working people.

We ask you to convey our sincere condolences to the deceased's family.

CPSU Central Committee

POLITBURO DISCUSSES HOUSING, OTHER ISSUES

LD241951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee:

A routine session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered measures to ensure fulfilling plans for constructing both housing and facilities for social and consumer services. The session noted that the construction of housing and community service facilities is being implemented on a broad scale in our country in accordance with the social program issued by the 26th party congress. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, over 210 million square meters of housing have been built, in addition to a large number of general education schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals and medical centers.

At the same time, the work being done in this field is still not in accordance with the party's demands. The housing problem persists. Due to lack of housing, there is a lack of personnel for the newly-created industrial capacity, particularly in the regions of Siberia and the Far East. As the Politburo session noted, a number of ministries and departments, republican and local party and administrative organs accept failure to fulfill construction plans for housing and community facilities and accept a low quality of work. They underestimate the great importance of creating the necessary amenities in the working people's daily lives.

Great responsibility for the unsatisfactory fulfillment of plans is borne by the collegiums of building ministries, and by the ministers personally. They are still weak in dealing with housing and civic building; uncoordinated planning and building of industrial enterprises, housing and other facilities continue. Insufficient improvement is being made in the concept of providing cities with the services of a single contractor. [sentence as heard]

The Politburo demanded that the heads of ministries, departments and councils of ministers of ministers of the union republics decide on and implement a variety of measures which will ensure that housing and community facilities are put into use to the planned extent, which will considerably improve the utilization of existing capacities for large panel housing construction, which will persistently raise the quality of building, and which will resolutely prevent acceptance of housing blocks on which work is not complete. From 1984, it will be desirable for building ministries to include tasks for using housing and other facilities in their contracting plans.

The councils of ministers of the union republics and the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies are assigned the task of ensuring that plans for constructing housing and other facilities, for comprehensively developing cities and other inhabited places, and for improving the quality of urban building and architecture are all unconditionally fulfilled.

Attention was drawn to the need to implement additional measures to ensure the maintenance of housing supplies and to make fuller use of the possibilities for reconstructing and improving the individual housing of industrial workers, kolkhoz farmers and office workers. The Politburo placed the obligation on the central committees of the union republic Communist Parties, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party to ensure that pruposeful organizational work is conducted, to raise the effectiveness of control and the demands made on cadres for fulfilling construction plans for housing and other facilities, to be more active in mass political work among the builders, to achieve higher results from socialist competition, to achieve the rapid practical use of the experience of leading collectives and production innovators.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session discussed a proposal made by the Georgian CPSU Central Committee [as heard] and the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR.

They proposed that planning begin for building the Transcaucasian railway, which will make it possible to further increase freight shipments in the Transcaucasian republics.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered material on certain questions concerning the growth and further consolidation of party ranks in the period since the 26th party congress.

The results of the work of party committees and primary organizations connected with accepting people into the party, allocating posts, as well as educating communists and strengthening party influence in the decisive sectors of economic and cultural construction were summed up, and measures to eliminate the shortcomings which exist in these matters were noted.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard information about the results of the visit to the USSR by Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, and also considered a number of other foreign and domestic policy matters.

LIVING STANDARDS 'RAISED' DURING LAST 2 YEARS

LD211606 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

The 26th Congress of the CPSU set before the party and the country the task of ensuring the further social progress of society and of carrying out an extensive programme for raising the living standards of the people. Now, two years later, it can be said with confidence that this task is being successfully carried out.

Twenty million people have moved to new flats in the Soviet Union during these two years (in state-built houses flats are distributed free of charge). Plans for home-building were carried out in 1981 and 1982.

Housing construction is only part of the extensive programme for raising the living standards of the Soviet people, adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Recorded in the congress decisions are also concrete assignments for raising wages and salaries for workers and employees, for the remuneration of the work of cooperative farmers and for increasing the public consumption funds. These assignments, as calculated for the first time two years after the congress, were carried out successfully. It should not be forgotten that the incomes of the Soviet people have been growing while the taxes and rent remain unchanged just as the prices of basic foodstuffs and mass consumption manufactures.

The public consumption funds which are used to finance free medical services, all kinds of education (including university education), social security services, etc., have been growing especially fast. In 1980 payments and benefits that accrued to the population of the USSR from these funds reached 117 billion roubles and the corresponding figure for 1981 was 250 billion roubles.

In pursuance of the congress decisions the minimum levels of all types of pensions existing in the Soviet Union were raised in 1981-1982 and new benefits introduced for women and war veterans. These measures helped improve the living standards of 14 million Soviet citizens.

State assistance to families with children has been increased during the same years. New cash payments on the birth of children were introduced and so were additional privileges for mothers going on leave. The norms of state expenditure on meals for children at boarding schools and other residential educational establishments were increased. Many Soviet families profited from these measures.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM DISCUSSED; OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED

OW242247 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 15 February carries the 30-minute "Science and Life" program on Soviet transportation problems presented by journalist Igor Nikolayevich Zhukov.

The program begins with a montage showing varieties of Soviet transportation. Zhukov notes the increasing number of delays in the Soviet transportation system which entail stoppages in industry and losses to the national economy, and cites Andropov's speech at the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum which noted the worsening situation in rail transportation. Excerpts from the documentary film "Arteries of Life" on the growth of Soviet transportation are then shown, followed by video of academician Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, director of the Novosibirsk Economics and Organization of Industrial Production Institute, speaking on the fact that the bulk of Soviet industrial capacity is located in Siberia. Over video of the Ekibastuz opencut coal mine, Aganbegyan notes that 2,500 railroad cars are required to transport the 50,000 tons of coal produced there daily.

Zhukov then cites a 27 January PRAVDA article by V.Ye. Biryukov, USSR Gosplan deputy chairman, noting that certain commodities, including superphosphate fertilizer, salt and cement, have to be transported to Siberia from the European part of the USSR because they are not produced in Siberia in sufficient quantitites.

Zhukov then interviews N.S. Konarev, USSR minister of railways, on railway transportation problems and how the decisions of the November plenum are being implemented. Konarev notes that the Ministry of Railways has seriously analyzed the plenum's criticism and reached certain conclusions, including the proper utilization of its reserves and a strategy for properly utilizing state-directed funds. Konarev says: "Our approach was very severe with managers, both in the ministry and on the railways, who were not properly concerned with economy, particularly regarding locomotives. You know that in his speech, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, particularly stressed that serious shortcomings in utilizing and maintaining locomotives recently have been tolerated in our transportation. This is quite true. "Thus we concentrated particularly serious attention on improving the work of the locomotive fleet and utilizing locomotives."

Konarev goes on to say that the ministry has also concentrated on railcar, routing and cargo system economy and that the transportation plan has been stably fulfilled in the last 3 months.

Video then shows railcars with Zhukov saying: "Every day in our country 17-18,000 railcars are left unloaded and this means that the next day, taking into account circulating stock, 4-5,000 railcars are unavailable for loading."

Video follows showing automation of the transportation system at the Leningrad seaport, including shots of computers which calculate optimum methods of cargo processing and produce appropriate schedules. Video of the Orekhovo-Zuyevo sorting depot in Moscow Oblast shows a computer labeled 1022-02 ES EVM which controls the railcar sorting process, a centralized train control system at Vitebask station in Belorussian and an automatic signalling system installed in a train. Zhukov says: "The problems facing transportation cannot be solved without actively utilizing the most modern scientific and technical achievements. Moreover, the examples we discussed today and those we did not mention unfortunately, still remain only examples. It takes too long for the new to enter the field vision of those who should be the first to see it."

Konarev is then asked about improving the scientific and technical policy in transportation. He says: we plan to hasten the implementation of scientific and technical achievements. "In the remaining 3 years of the 5-year plan period we must accomplish what was envisaged for the whole 5-year plan period."

He notes that the ministry's Scientific and Technical Council is now headed by the minister himself and that 10 scientific programs are underway, including those for increasing the weight and speed of trains, implementing automation and improving overall coordination.

In conclusion, Zhukov says that one of the next "Science and life" programs will concentrate on problems of introducing heavyweight trains throughout the entire Soviet railway system.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

PM230035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Leads!"]

[Text] Soviet people are consistently implementing the large-scale program of economic and social development formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress. The 2 years since the congress show that the working people of cities and villages have perceived the congress decisions as their own vital concern and wholly and entirely support the course formulated by the party toward further strengthening the Soviet power's economic and defense might, and improving the people's material well-being and their spiritual standard.

All our intentions, plans and achievements are inextricably linked with the Leninist Communist Party. It has always been, and remains the mighty mobilizing and organizing force that ensures a continuous advance in all avenues of social progress. The guarantee of this is the party's immutable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism -- the revolutionary science of winning -- and the inviolable unity of the party and the people that emerged right from the very beginning of the socialist era and has been particularly consolidated today.

"When we say: 'The people and the party are united!,'" Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, "that is a statement of the incontrovertible fact that the aims and the tasks that the party has set itself accurately express the aspirations and needs of all Soviet people. And by their deeds our multimillion-strong people implement the party's policy."

The main content of the activity of the party and the people at the present stage is the improvement of developed socialism. The tasks that we are resolving today and that still remain to be resolved are of unprecedented complexity and dimensions. They demand of everyone a businesslike, creative mood [nastroy], great responsibility for the assigned work, conscious discipline and a tireless quest for and support and dissemination of the new.

The economy is the decisive sphere of our building. A course toward increasing the efficiency of and intensifying production was adopted at the 24th, 25th, and 27th party congresses. Our successes in the sphere of the economy are unquestionable. However, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum noted, the switching of the national economy to a footing of intensification is still being implemented only slowly. Overcoming the force of inertia and devotion to old methods and forms of work; accelerating the improvement of the leadership of the economy; intensifying responsibility for the observance of statewide interests; creating economic and organizational conditions stimulating good-quality, productive labor, initiative and socialist enterprise, and waging more resolutely the struggle against any violations of party, state and labor discipline -- that course is meeting with the ardent support and approval of all Soviet people.

Questions of social policy occupy an important place in all CPSU activity. During the 2 years since the 26th party congress, the implementation of major measures in the interests of significant groups of the population -- women, children, pensioners -- has begun. During this period around 20 million people have celebrated housewarmings.

Work to fulfill the USSR Food Program, which is directed toward resolving in the shortest possible time the task of uninterruptedly supplying Soviet people with food products, has been launched on a broad front. Concern for man, for his working and living conditions, and for his spiritual development has been and remains the party's most important program guideline.

In determining specific ways and timetables for achieving the set tasks, the communists are guided by the Bolshevik tradition and seek to approach life and their work; In V.I. Lenin's words, from a standpoint of "the revolutionary dialectics of Marxist realism." A considerable proportion of the proposals and remarks made by delegates of the 26th party congress to ministries and departments have already been reflected in the targets envisaged in the 5-year and annual plans, and in a number of party and government resolutions. It is necessary to continue to formulate measures to implement the congress decisions and to step up monitoring of their fulfillment. At the same time party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and economic leaders must not lose sight of the long-term and postpone "until later' what can and must be done now. It is necessary to step up efforts day in, day out, to work in such a way that a real return is felt right now, and to seek to ensure that every working person fulfills his norm and his production target.

Our progress now depends increasingly on the masses' initiative and creative enterprise and is inextricably linked with bringing into play the mighty potential of socialist collectivism and with further developing Soviet democracy. The Leninist friendship of the peoples is an important stimulus of social progress and source of our strength and prosperity. Soviet people celebrated the 60th anniversary of the USSR as their great common red-letter day. Life convincingly demonstrates the effectiveness of the CPSU's nationalities policy, which has been enriched by the practice of mature socialism. In every sector of communist creation everything must be done to ensure that the advantages of the new system -- our ideological, moral and political, social and international unity, the increased level of consciousness and culture of the working people and their desire to make the motherland even stronger and more beautiful -- are displayed more fully and more effectively.

The consistency and continuity of the Leninist party's course can be vividly traced in international affairs. Ensuring lasting peace and the defense of the peoples' right to independence and social progress -- those are the immutable aims of Soviet foreign policy. Today, when imperialist "hawks" whose class hatred prevails over their sense of reality, and sometimes simply over their commonsense too, have become more active in the West, the international situation has deteriorated to dangerous limits. Our position on this question is clear: There is now no more important task than to stop the warmongers. The party sees this as the main direction of its foreign policy efforts.

For eight decades now the Leninist party has been traveling the heroic path of struggle and victories, setting course toward the future. And throughout the entire history of the CPSU continuity and innovation have been organically combined in its theory and policy, in its organizational structure and the communists' workstyle. Our party remains like that even today.

SHEVARDNADZE REVIEWS LAW AND ORDER WORK

PM231545 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Feb 83 pp 1-3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Law and Order Protection -- A party and state matter, one of general concern" on a meeting of the Georgian Party aktiv" held on 5 February 1983]

[Excerpts] A year ago, following discussion of the results of the work of party, soviet and law enforcement organs to strengthen law and order and the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee demands to intensify the struggle against law violations, a meeting of the republic's party aktiv outlined a program of work in the aforementioned area.

All the work of party, soviet and law enforcement organs was subordinated to the tasks of active implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums and of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On improving work to protect law and order and intensify the struggle against law violations."

The course of fulfillment of these decisions has been systematically monitored at monthly conferences at the Georgian CP Central Committee on the results of the struggle against law violations. Secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms were invited to a session of the Central Committee working party, where they reported on the work carried out to strengthen law and order and improve party leadership of the activity of administrative organs.

In July 1982 an enlarged republican conference was held at the Central Committee with the participation of leading party and soviet workers and administrative organs, which examined the results of the work in the struggle against law violations during the first half-year and established tasks for the forthcoming period.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, reviewed the results of the work of the republic's party aktiv meeting.

At today's meeting, Comrade A.E. Shevardnadze said, we have examined a very topical, urgent issue -- the results of the work of the republic's party, soviet and law enforcement organs to strengthen law and order and discipline and the tasks in this sphere in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. We must welcome the tradition which has become established with us of examining the results of work, assessing objectively the state of affairs and establishing tasks together with all interested organizations in this open principled party atmosphere at the start of the year.

We have had certain successes in the struggle for exemplary public order and strengthening of discipline. The comrades know about this. The results are good on the whole and the trends are sound and reassuring. Over the course of several years we have been creating a definite system of party leadership and party influence at rayon level and in ministries and labor collectives for strengthening discipline and intensifying the struggle against negative phenomena. There have been errors and shortcomings, but on the whole it is considered that quite a well-balanced and, I would say, optimal system of party leadership of the processes of strengthening law and order and discipline has now taken shape and this is making it possible to implement purposefully a package of specific organizational, legal and ideological measures. It is precisely this system which makes it possible for all these problems and painful issues to be constantly kept in sight by party committees and to influence the state of affairs. It is precisely this system which is ensuring considerable successes in strengthening discipline and law and order, stabilizing the situation in the struggle against crime and as a whole further improving and firmly establishing the moral psychological climate in the republic.

We can say with satisfaction that the Central Committee working party led by Comrade G.V. Kolbin, which has become the chief and leading link in this system, wholly justifies its assignment. It truly is a working party, fulfulling many and diverse tasks: It directs and coordinates the activity of the commissions for strengtening discipline and intensifying the struggle against negative phenomena, which operate in all Central Committee departments, in party committees, ministries and departments, and also the working parties set up under party gorkoms and raykoms.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to note that a good style of work in this direction is also taking shape at primary level.

This is confirmed by the experience of the Tbilisi aviation plant, the Elektrovozostroitel Production Association and a number of other labor collectives. However, the system of preventive measures against law violations, which has been established and approved on the basis of practical results, has unfortunately not yet been extended everywhere and has not yet been sanctioned everywhere. It is insufficiently developed at grassroots level, that is, precisely where it ought to produce the greatest return and the greatest effect.

Practice shows that the activity of working parties and commissions for combating negative phenomena is still only superficial in nature in many cities, rayons, ministries and departments. There is not the proper precision and coordination in the organization of the work itself. A certain amount of duplication of effort can be observed. In a number of party raykoms and gorkoms both commissions for combating negative phenomena and working parties for strengthening law and order and discipline are in operation. In some party committees only commissions operate and others prefer working parties. It is necessary to eliminate the difference not just in the titles and structure but also -- and this is especially important -- in the functions and work methods of these subdivisions.

Evidently, the right thing to do will be to concentrate in one element all problems concerning the strengthening of discipline and questions of the struggle against negative phenomena and crime. And it does not matter what we call it -- working party or commission.

We are trying out an interesting system of controlling these processes using Telavskiy Rayon as an example. The choice of rayon may appear paradoxical. At the last Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau session, the Telavskiy Rayon leaders were sharply criticized. The chairman of the soviet rayispolkom was relieved of his duties and expelled from the ranks of the CPSU for his irresponsible attitude to the demands to intensify the struggle to prevent embezzlements and writeups in the procurement of agricultural products and for creating the conditions for extremely large-scale embezzlements of state resources. The deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, who was found guilty of directly assisting the criminals, incurred the same penalty. Comrade A.V. Kobaidze, first secretary of the party raykom, was severely reprimanded. And nonetheless, we are propagandizing the system which is now becoming established in the rayon.

This rayon was chosen because it offered a bitter lesson. We believe that the rayon party organization is fit for action and capable of implementing successfully the experiment, which consists essentially in creating an efficient system of cooperation among all economic, law enforcement and monitoring organs. Making it possible to put a stop to any type of violation and abuse in good time and to make preventive work properly effective and efficient.

Good experience of this work has been accumulated in other party raykoms too. The task is to improve its style and the style of work of commissions and working parties and to fine-tune the system which is taking shape at rayon, city and republic level.

Having stimulated interest in the activity of the management apparatus in this direction, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted in particular the positive work of the ministries of light industry, local industry, higher and secondary specialized education, and education. At the same time he said that many ministries felt no special desire to define their stance or have their own precisely worked-out system of struggle in order to strengthen discipline and law and order. And here the ministries themselves and especially their primary party organizations must put in some work, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom demands. Their number one task must be to strengthen discipline and law and order and improve the responsibility of each leading worker. And it is precisely from these positions that the activity of all primary party organizations and each party committee must be assessed.

The struggle for discipline is a long-term task, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed at his meeting with Moscow machine tool builders. And those comrades who think otherwise are wrong. Discipline is a complex concept. Very complex. For this reason the approach to it must be serious and creative. There is no room for an ad hoc campaign approach [kampaneyschina] here.

Mentioning the problems of strengthening discipline, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew attention to the importance of creating conditions which would ensure qualitative, productive work at every work statiton and rule out dishonest earnings and any violations of party, state and labor discipline.

An atmosphere of firm, conscious discipline should prevail everywhere. Discipline is not an end in itself but an urgent call of the times, a demand of life. And it starts with set of regulations which organizes and mobilizes people and increases their sense of personal responsibility. And it is precisely these regulations, coordinated with the management [rukovodyashcheye zveno] which must be precisely worked out in every organization.

Afterwards Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze dwelt on the problem of the responsibility of workers in law enforcement organs for the state of affairs in the sphere of preventing violations of the law and the detection of law violations. Giving due credit to the successes already achieved, he noted that the administrative organs are doing much to bring about proper law and order in the republic and that the leaders of these organs, enjoying the complete trust of the party central committee, are skillfully directing this work. At the same time, attention was drawn to the presence of serious shortcomings and omissions in the activity of the organs of the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, justice and the courts, and to the necessity for its radical reorganization.

At the same time, special stress was placed on the importance of the solution to the problem of cadres and their skillful selection, placement and education. Nothing in this work. He said, can or could be considered trivial. As an example, party raykom secretaries quite often start their term of office by almost completely replacing the entire personnel of administrative organs. Is this, however, always justified? Practice has shown that it is necessary from the very beginning not to permit serious deviations in the work of these organs, to maintain constant contact with them, to educate their workers and to raise their responsibility so that they may be proud of their work and their profession. This is the essence of the correct, the party approach.

There are many levels and channels for influencing the state of affairs. How are they utilized, however? Let us take as an example the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its cadres administration. This is, after all, not just agroup of penpushers but an important subdepartment staffed by experienced and knowledgeable people who have been entrusted with the task of dealing with the education of cadres. I emphasize education, the formation of people's consciousness, and not just simply the compilation of their personal files.

Quite a ramified network of political-educational work has been created within the organs of internal affairs. Nevertheless, it has yet to produce the necessary results. Yet what we need, first and foremost, is the end results of the activity of political workers. Today, facing us in all its acuteness, is the question of how they wage the struggle against bribery, extortion and bureaucratism in these organs, how they bring to light, how they take note of the shortcomings and mistakes of individual comrades and how they educate them. The grave derelictions committed in this work are the result of insufficient control by the ministry leadership and its staff subdivisions.

There is also a monitoring apparatus within the organs of the prosecutor's office, justice and the supreme court. Their task is to notice the shortcomings in good time, to prevent deviations from our principles and not to let go so far that there is then no alternative but to dismiss people from their work, expel them from the party and institute criminal proceedings against them.

This work must be carried out more purposefully and more concretely.

The role to be played by party committees was especially stressed in connection with improving the work with the personnel of the prosecutor's office, the internal affairs organs and the judicial organs. It was specifically pointed out that the party raykom secretary must be in constant communication with the workers of administrative organs. The post of each militiaman must become subject to appointment by the bureau for he is the man who acts in the name of the law, in the name of the state. He must be a civilized, literate, honest and respectable man. The education of each militiaman is a task just as important as all the other most urgent tasks facing the party committees. The raykom first secretaries must be in constant touch with rayon departments of internal affairs, must show interest in their work and in the hardships they encounter, must show proper party concern and, at the same time, must constantly apply a high standard of exactingness, a strict and just exactingness toward them. Only thus, only through such an approach toward matters, will we be able to bring order to all administrative organs.

In connection with this, special significance attaches to the skill of being master of the situation and controlling it. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze cited the work done by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on the day-to-day management of the national economy as an example of positive experience in this sphere. At the end of last year, when there emerged a difficult situation with regard to the fulfillment of state targets, the Central Committee undertook the daily monitoring of plan fulfillment in each region and in each enterprise, thus making it possible to adopt the appropriate solutions for specific problems.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the work by administrative organs which have permitted some complication to occur in the operational situation in the republic since the beginning of the current year and have been unable to halt this process in good time. And yet, they have sufficient analytical services, sufficient staff numbers and sufficient professionalism not only to be masters of the situation on a daily basis, but also to prevent the accumulation of serious shortcomings.

When work is done this way, the results are there to be seen. At the beginning of this year and despite the hardships linked with irregularities in the supply of gas and electric power, an adequately high pace for the growth of industrial production was ensured in the republic. This is thanks to the fact that in this case we are masters and controllers of the situation, we influence the state of affairs and we correctly guide the people's work.

Coming back to the problems of cadres, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze spoke of the firm and consistent line followed by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republican party organization on perfecting work with people, because cadres are the chief concern. They must be deployed in such a way and people must be selected such that each one of them in his own sector may be a professional to be cherished. The fundamental question, then, is: Who do we have in key positions? Related to this is the question of the entourage of leading cadres. Who are our associates? With whom are we surrounded. Family, relations, friends. The Georgian party organization has done much in the struggle against favoritism. This struggle cannot abate for one single moment.

This is not a new question. On one hand, it is necessary to increase our sense of responsibility, our personal responsibility, for the conduct of members of our family. On the other hand, it is also necessary to raise the liability of those comrades who, for mercenary motives, curry favor with the relations of leading workers. Of course the relations, friends and acquaintances of such workers can and must enjoy all rights -- the right to work and the right to service promotion on merit and after a scrupulous examination of their business, political, moral and ethical qualities. All this must be done under conditions of normal party relationships, businesslike relationships.

But whenever biased interests emerge, in each concrete case these comrades must be held most strictly accountable, and party proceedings must be instituted against them.

These matters will not be put right just by appeals. What is needed is a serious, principled party approach. This is the most important thing.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to say that this question perturbs the communists, it perturbs people, and everything must be done so that matters do not reach the point of critical complications when the most extreme solutions have to be applied. Favoritism must be stifled at birth and it is necessary to get rid of all factors which engender this evil. If we manage to deal with it, we will have taken yet another step along the road of strengthening law and order in our republic, of further consolidating the healthy moral and psychological climate.

Speaking of the role to be played by party committees in organizing the struggle against violations of law and order, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze demanded of them more concrete efforts from them. We at the party Central Committee, he said, monitor each serious crime, show interest in the progress of its investigation and the judicial examination. Such an approach mobilizes the comrades and raises their sense of responsibility. Concrete actions are a guarantee of success. For example, when we took specific actions to strengthen law and order on the republic's freeways, these brought about a sharp fall in the number of fatal accidents.

When we analyze the state of affairs in the struggle against criminality, we can see that not every fact becomes the subject of detailed study or serious examination. And yet, each instance in which a citizen comes into conflict with the law must be looked upon as a crude blunder in organizational, political and educational work, as a grave omission in the activity of party committees. The party committee must form a serious, specific and deep opinion on each fact of law violation of the law; it must take specific decisions at bureau level without waiting for guidelines from the Central Committee. In connection with this it is extremely important to show initiative and independence as it is done at the Georgian Polytechnic Institute. People there have created a system which enables them to struggle specifically and from a sound basis against favoritism and other abuses.

Such an approach toward the matter in hand cannot but be acclaimed. And yet, similar opportunities are present in any collective.

The republic's Ministry of Finance shows initiative in its work. The Komsomol, trade unions and other organizations have in the recent past noticeably stepped up their work to strengthen discipline and law and order. Much interesting experience has been accumulated in this work by Gosbank, the Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

In the safeguarding of law and order, special significance attaches always and in all cases to the struggle against slanderers, anonymous letter writers, demagogues and other antipodes of our society. They interfere with our life and work and it is very important to combine the struggle against them with the struggle against embezzlement, bribery and other violations of law and order, so that each honest person may be convinced that no one can offend him illegally or undeservedly.

Special attention must be given to the problem of ideological backup for the struggle against violations of law and order. A certain amount of positive experience has been accumulated in this sphere. The press and television in particular cover these questions well and strive to find new ways to shape public opinion. We must, nevertheless, admit that our work still lacks a sufficiently systemic approach and, most importantly, a systematical character. We all still remember the television programs relayed from Sagaredzho, Kutaisi and the Tbilisi electric railroad car repair plant.

There is, however, no need to organize a republic network program on each and every fact. We have both city and rayon press, as well as local radio news services which must step up their work and create the appropriate public opinion for each case of violation of the standards of socialist communal life, the standards of our life. The people's anger is a tremendous force and much depends on the Ministry of Justice and its departments dealing with legal propaganda to bring this anger into play. It is very important for the people to know and believe that a principled and uncompromising struggle is being waged and that each violator of our laws will suffer the deserved punishment. It is very important that active public opinion should be formed on this basis.

Evaluating each speach at the party aktiv meeting, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that, by citing specific facts and naming specific names, the comrades have, from a fully principled position, raised questions concerning higher accountability for the assigned sector of work. Here it is very important to insure a specific struggle for a specific person or a specific matter in each labor collective and in each party committee.

The speeches at today's meeting, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said in conclusion, have been mature and interesting. Nevertheless, it would be better if they were even more purposeful, and even more problem-oriented, thus suggesting specific ways to solve the problems which are special concern today to the communists and all working people in the republic and the country. Each one has his own sector of work and each communist must be fully aware of his responsibility to the party, the state and the people.

SHCHARANSKIY 'CASE' ADDRESSED IN MOSCOW, PARIS

Demands for Release 'Hypocritical'

LD211906 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 21 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 21 TASS -- Human rights in the Soviet Union have been proclaimed and are guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, they are protected by Soviet laws and practically ensured by the socialist system. At the same time alleged violations of human rights are among the favourite themes for Washington's slander campaigns. Why is all this being done? Merely to misrepresent the socialist system.

The so-called Shcharanskiy case has been chosen as the pretext for the latest slander campaign. Washington has come up with this subject and the CIA is embroidering on it. So at present both professional misinformers and certain officials are making statements now in one NATO capital now in another. However, all of them are deliberately withholding from the public the incontrovertible fact that we have here a criminal offence which was tried by the court in full accordance with Soviet laws.

The "case" is perfectly clear: A Soviet citizen was sentenced for one of the gravest crimes against his country, spying, in particular, supply of information about the Soviet defence industry to U.S. intelligence services. Shcharanskiy's guilt was fully confirmed and proved by irrefutable evidence in an open trial. The court sentenced Shcharanskiy to 13 years in prison.

Of course, Soviet legislation, like the laws of many other countries, does not exclude the possibility that prison terms may be commuted in response to pleas for pardon, but the only grounds for pardon may be the conduct of the prisoner but by no means vociferous propaganda campaigns and attempts of pressure from without.

Those who are raising anew a ballyhoo over Shcharanskiy's name most likely understand all this full well.

They must be likewise aware that the rumours spread in the West about the dangerous condition of his health, caused by a hunger strike presumably called by him, do not correspond to reality in any way.

The recent "demand" of the British foreign secretary to release Shcharanskiy "out of humane considerations" sounds particularly hypocritical in this respect. One would like to hear what "humane considerations" motivated Britian's present-day conservative government when they condemned, without batting an eyelid to painful death in a hunger strike, ten Irish prisoners in the Long Kesh concentration camp? This fact alone shows better than any words that the present-day "concern" of the British Government, like all other Western "patrons" of Shcharanskiy, is nothing short of a desire to score political points by naked politicking.

Other statements of spokesmen for Washington and its allies, such as Israel, are similarly hypocritical: Suppression of human rights for them has long become day to day practice and actually institutionalized policy.

The Soviet laws and Soviet justice were and remain the basis of decisions with regard to persons doing damage to the state and society.

Wife Writes to Andropov

NC221522 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 22 Feb 83

[Text] Paris, Feb 22 (AFP) -- Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky's wife Avital has written to Soviet Communist Party chief Yuriy Andropov to seek her husband's immediate release because he is suffering from serious cardiac troubles, she told a press conference here today.

Mrs Shcharansky said she had included in her letter to Mr Andropov a diagnosis by French cardiology Professor Robert Slama based on descriptions her husband gave of his physical condition in a letter to his mother, Ida Milgrom.

Mr Shcharansky, who is serving a 13-year jail sentence for treason and espionage, ended a three-and-a-half-month hunger strike last month.

Prof Slama said the dissident was suffering from "extremely advanced cardiac insufficiency, with cardiac rhythm disorders and insufficiency of the left ventricle."

"The state of his health is incompatible with his present situation," the physician wrote, "and he should be immediately hospitalized."

Mrs Shcharansky, who has been campaigning in the West for her husband's release, said she would probably meet French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, just back from (?a visit to Moscow) on Thursday.

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA ON KOMMUNIST NO 3

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "PRAVDA Reviews Third Issue of KOMMUNIST" published in the 24 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, R 14, second paragraph, last line:

...Course" and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's....
(changing "A.A. Gromyko" to "Yu. V. Andropov")

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY MARKED

Kulikov TV Address

OW240859 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0937 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Address by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Georgiyevich Kulikov, hero of the Soviet Union and USSR first deputy minister of defense -- live or recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] Respected comrades: Today the Soviet people, their troops and our foreign friends are solemnly marking the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The celebration of this jubilee is being held in an atmosphere in which the Soviet people, inspired by the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, are selflessly working to fulfill the 3d year plan of the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The heroic history of the Soviet Army and Navy is inseparably linked with the name of great Lenin. Relying on the enormous experience of revolutionary struggle and under new conditions, Vladimir Ilich justified the need to create and strengthen in every possible way the armies of states under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He clearly defined their tasks and historical destination, formulated scientific principles of Soviet military construction and laid the foundation for our military doctrine and science.

Lenin's decree in February 1918 created the first revolutionary regiments that were the beginning of totally new armed forces. Vladimir Ilich said: For the first time in the world an army, an armed force, has been created that knows what it is fighting for; and for the first time in the world workers and peasants, making incredibly heavy sacrifices, are clearly aware that they are defending the Soviet Socialist Republic -- the power of the working people over capitalists -- and are defending the cause of universal proletarian socialist revolution.

The Soviet people and their offspring, the Red Army, which became a regular army in battles against enemies of our motherland, smashed the numerous White Guard hordes of Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich and Vrangel, bourgeois Poland as well as American, English, German, Japanese and other interventionists, displaying lofty revolutionary spirit, mass heroism and courage. Their efforts repulsed the first attempt by international imperialism to smother the socialist revolution.

Owing to the everyday concern of the party and government for the commanding personnel of the Red Army, outstanding generals, political workers and national heroes arose from its ranks. They included professional revolutionaries coming from the people such as Frunze, Fabritsius, Blyukher, Voroshilov, Budennyy, Ubarevich, Yakir, Kotovskiy and Lazo; and born heroes such as Parkhomenko, Fedko, Chapayev, Shchors and many others. After the end of the civil war, the republic of soviets began the development of socialism including the country's industrialization, collective agriculture and cultural revolution.

At first hoping for failure but then seeing the Soviet Union's success in peaceful construction, enemies tried many times to test its strength, but each time the Red Army overwhelmingly repulsed them. This happened in battles for the Chinese-Eastern railway, Lake Khasan and the Halhin Gol River. Our country actively assisted the peoples of China, Spain and other states in the struggle against fascism and militarism. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government distinctly saw the growing threat of war from imperialism. They did everything possible to curb the fascist aggressors, but certain imperialist circles in the West indulged the aggressor and as a result led to the unleashing of World War II.

In the summer of 1941 the fascist armies perfidiously unleashed an enormously powerful attack against the Soviet Union, the start of the Great Patriotic War whose flames blazed for 1,418 long days and nights. This was the grimmest and cruelest war in our country's history. It has had no equal in scale and ferocity or in human losses and material costs.

From the first days of the Great Patriotic War, the Communist Party clearly defined its nature as a universal and sacred war. Appealing to the people on 3 July 1941, Chairman Stalin of the State Committee for Defense declared on behalf of the party: The war with fascist Germany cannot be regarded as an ordinary war. It is not only a war between two armies but is at the same time a great war of all Soviet people against the German fascist forces. The aim of this national patriotic war against the fascist oppressors is not only to eliminate the danger hanging over our country but also to help all the peoples of Europe moaning under the yoke of German fascism.

In these extraordinary circumstances the Communist Party and the government stirred the whole fraternal family of our peoples to decisively repulse the aggressor. Heroic resistance to the invaders grew with every day.

First the enemy was stopped near Smolensk and Leningrad, and then the German fascist forces were routed near Moscow. The battle for Moscow was the first big defeat for the fascists in World War II. Our forces ruined the fascist blitzkrieg plan and shattered the myth of the German Wehrmacht's invincibility.

In the summer of 1942 Hitler's command launched a new large scale attack on the southern flank of the Soviet-German front. The ensuing battle for Stalingrad, whose 40th anniversary we recently solemnly marked, in scale and intensity had no equal in world military history. The unprecedented battle between the Soviet and German fascist armies, which lasted 6 and 1/2 months and covered enormous areas between the Volga and Don Rivers also ended with glorious victory for Soviet arms.

Striving for revenge for the catastrophe on the banks of the Volga and for the return of the lost strategic initiative, the fascists in the summer of 1943 attempted to launch the next large-scale attack in the region of the Kursk salient. In the course of the Battle of the Kursk Bulge up to 30 crack enemy divisions were crushed. That was the latest and heaviest blow to fascist Germany's forces and prestige. The strategic initiative was finally and irrevocably in the Red Army's hands.

The subsequent notable victories in the Ukraine, near Leningrad, on the Karelian isthmus and in the Baltic, in Belorussia, Moldavia and the Crimea, led to the reestablishment of the USSR border along the entire stretch from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea. Then began the great historic mission of the Soviet Army, together with participants of resistance and national liberation movements in Europe's occupied countries, to liberate their peoples. which ended with the expulsion of the German fascist armies from Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, northern Norway and eastern Austria.

On 8 May 1945 Hitlerite Germany capitulated unconditionally. For the Soviet Union, however, the war was not yet finished. Fulfilling its responsibilities as an ally, the Soviet Union in August of the same year entered into the war with militarist Japan. Here, too, the Red Army fulfilled its task with honor. In less than a month the crack million-strong Kwangtung Army was crushed. World War II ended with the crushing of Japanese militarism in the Far East in September 1945.

Respected comrades, the path of our people to the great victory was extremely difficult. The USSR's allies in the anti-Hitler coalition also made their contribution. However, the decisive role in crushing the vanguard forces of world imperialism was played by the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government throughout the entire war were the creators of wise policy and strategy, organizers and inspirers of the struggle and victory. It is precisely the party that ensured the unity of political, economic and military strategic leadership. The people believed the party and it justified the people's confidence with honor. The monolithic unity of the party and people was the decisive condition for the great victory.

The party has brought up a series of distinguished military leaders such as Zhukov, Vasilevskiy, Bagramyan, Govorov, Konev, Meretskov, Kuznetsov, Malinovskiy, Yeremenko, Moskalenko, Rokossovskiy, Tolbukhin, Chernyakhovskiy, Chuykov and many others. During the difficult war period the party brought forward from its ranks prominent organizers in the defense branches of industry, such as Comrades Kosygin, Ustinov, Pervukhin, Malyshev, Vannikov, Shakhurin, Tevosyan, Vakhrushev and others. Thanks to their experience and distinguished organizational talent the country managed in the course of the most difficult armed struggle to reequip the Army with first-class weapons and combat technology and permitted the achievement of a considerable superiority over the strong and insidious enemy.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War over the shock forces of imperialism has exerted great influence over the entire subsequent course of world developments. It immeasurably accelerated the world revolutionary process and created favorable conditions for fundamental social changes in the countries of Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa.

The results of the war, which proved the invincibility of socialism, serve as a formidable warning to all the claimants of world supremacy. The will of our party and people for peace and the tireless struggle for strengthening it are always merged with the high political vigilance of the Soviet people and with their constant concern for the defense of the socialist homeland.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted in his speech at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that: The Politburo has considered and considers it compulsory, particularly in the present-day international situation, to provide the Army and the Navy with everything necessary.

The Soviet Army and Navy have vigilantly guarded the security of our motherland and the socialist community for 65 years. Now, they are qualitatively new armed forces possessing enormous capabilities and able to solve complex combat tasks on the ground, in the air and on the sea.

The USSR Armed Forces fulfill their sacred duty in defending the gains of socialism together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The inviolable alliance of socialist community countries is a mighty and effective factor of peace and stability in international relations, and its Joint Armed Forces are the bulwark of the security of the fraternal peoples and their constructive labor.

We mutually exchange experience in combat and political training with the fraternal armies and implement a unified technical policy in the task of equipping the armies with modern combat technology and arms. We successfully solve the multifaceted problems of educating and training soldiers in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Strengthening the Warsaw Pact Organization, developing and perfecting the Joint Armed Forces, and deepening the combat cooperation of the allied armies is a matter of the constant concern of our parties and governments. This was reaffirmed by the 1983 Prague Political Consultative Committee conference of Warsaw Pact member states.

The Soviet people are profoundly aware of the whole complexity of the international situation and the danger of the unceasing arms race. They well understand that one cannot obtain peace from the imperialists; peace must be defended. That is why the Soviet Armed Forces are prepared to overwhelmingly repulse any aggressor.

The Soviet Armed Forces have approached their 65th anniversary as a mighty factor of peace and security. Closely united around the Leninist Communist Party they, together with the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, will continue to be the loyal guardians of socialist gains and a reliable bulwark of the universal peace.

Respected comrades, on behalf of all soldiers of the glorious Armed Forces, I warmly congratulate you on the national holiday of the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. I wish you great successes in labor, happiness and prosperity.

Yepishev IZVESTIYA Article

PM250901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 83 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Reliable Shield of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] In the atmosphere of high political enthusiasm caused by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum decisions and by the celebrations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation our people and their servicemen are greeting a glorious jubilee -- the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Honoring the motherland's armed defenders, urban and rural working people pay tribute to their heroic exploits accomplished in the name of the freedom and independence of the first worker-peasant state in history and note with pride the present combat might of the Armed Forces of the land of the soviets -- The reliable guard of socialism's gains. By their might they fetter the aggressive aspirations of imperialist states' reactionary circles and deter them from unleashing aggression.

For 65 years the Soviet Army and Navy, created by Great October and educated by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party, have been honorably fulfilling the historic mission entrusted to them. Even in the years of foreign intervention and civil war they convincingly displayed unshakable loyalty to their lofty purpose.

During the grim time of the Great Patriotic War our Armed Forces courageously defended the most progressive social system -- socialism. Engraved forever on the grateful memory of millions of people are the glorious exploits of servicemen on all the fronts who routed the fascist troops at Moscow and Stalingrad and on the Kursk salient and the Dnepr. Under the Leninist party's banner Soviet servicemen surmounted all trials and smashed the enemy in his lair, in Berlin.

The defeat of fascist Germany and imperialist Japan showed the indestructible might of the Soviet Army and Navy. The advantages of Soviet military art, the organizing talent of our military leaders, the courage and combat skill of the servicemen and the high quality and efficiency of the weapons and combat hardware created by working people in the rear and by the workers, kolkhoz members and scientists of all the fraternal union republics were vividly revealed in battles unprecedented in history. The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" points out: "During the grim years of the Great Patriotic War the brother peoples stood shoulder to shoulder to defend the motherland, displayed mass heroism and unbending will for victory, routed the fascist aggressors and saved the world's peoples from enslavement and destruction."

The Soviet people's great victory in the last war was a powerful accelerator of the world revolutionary process. Its consequences are visibly manifested in the confident step of world socialism, the steady growth of the communist and workers movement and the development of state which have freed themselves from colonialism. Thanks to the efforts and the might of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries and the vigorous actions of all peace-loving forces, mankind has not known the calamities of a world war for almost four decades.

There are no forces that could reverse the mighty flow of revolutionary transformations. This is the obvious conclusion confirmed by the entire development of the modern epoch. However, imperialism's reactionary circles do not wish to reckon with the realities of our times. They are pursuing a policy aimed at undermining the foundations of interstate relations and grossly interfering in other countries' affairs. International imperialism is making increased attempts to liquidate detente and push the peoples onto the path of enmity and military confrontations. The United States and its NATO allies are conducting an arms race on an unprecedented scale in the hope of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states. The Pentagon has been allocated $232 billion to implement concrete military programs in 1983, 6 percemt more than last year.

Through the fault of American imperialism the arms race is now proceeding to a qualitatively new, more dangerous phase, embracing all kinds of arms -- both nuclear and conventional -- all kinds of military activity and practically all regions of the world. The militarists are concentrating their main effort on developing strategic offensive forces and modernizing conventional arms. The construction of new military bases and the enlargement of existing ones around the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is continuing. The American military is openly planning to inflict nuclear strikes on targets on the territory of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states and envisaging the use of medium-range nuclear means in West Europe.

Lenin's party and the Soviet state are doing everything to divert the threat of nuclear war from the peoples. The Soviet Union has recently advanced a number of very important initiatives aimed at limiting and reducing strategic arms and limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The socialist countries' new proposal adopted in Prague at the routine conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee -- to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- meets with the universal approval of peace champions in all countries.

The strengthening of peace, not preparation for war dooming the peoples to the senseless squandering of their material and spiritual wealth -- this is the guiding threat into tomorrow to which the Soviet state and the socialist countries adhere. At the same time no one in the West must cherish any illusions and interpret our love of peace as a sign of weakness. The Warsaw Pact states are strong not only in terms of their political authority and economies but also in terms of their defense might. Answering a question put by the newspaper RUDE PRAVO after the conclusion of the Political Consultative Committee conference in Prague, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared: "We have sufficient...strength to oppose imperialism's military threat."

Lenin's party has not for a single day lost sight, and does not lose sight, of questions of strengthening the country's defense and enhancing the combat might of the Armed Forces. The latter reflects the tremendous qualitative changes that characterize the economy, social relations, science and culture of developed socialism.

Soviet servicemen pay tribute to the labor of workers, scientists, designers and engineers whose minds and hands created the first-class missiles, tanks, aircraft, ships and other types of weapons and hardware ensuring the motherland's reliable defense. Over the past 10-15 years alone two or three generations of missiles have succeeded one another, a considerable proportion of the pool of combat aircraft, surface ships and submarines has been updated, and the antiaircraft missile and radar arms systems have been changed several times.

The Soviet Union has created and is creating modern weapons and combat hardware in strict observance of the international commitments adopted by it. As the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum emphasized, the Soviet state does not make it its aim to achieve military superiority over anyone, but nor will it allow the currently obtaining approximate equality of military forces to be upset. The Soviet Armed Forces will continue to maintain themselves at the level of modern demands. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has deemed and continues to deem it obligatory, and particularly so in the present international situation, to give the Army and Navy everything they need.

In addition to factors of an economic, scientific and technical order, the maturity of the social relations of developed socialism has a tremendous influence on enhancing the Armed Forces' combat might. On their basis and under the influence of the party's ideological work the battle formation of the Army and Navy and the cohesion of the troop collectives are being strengthened.

In the socioclass respect the Soviet Army and Navy are a monolithic combat organism. All servicemen -- from soldier to marshal -- represent friendly classes and social groups. More than 90 percent of soldiers and sailors, petty officers and sergeants, ensigns and warrant officers, and officers are Communists or Komsomol members.

Servicemen with high general educational preparation serve in the Soviet Army and Navy today. Good knowledge enables them quickly to master complex hardware and weapons.

The friendship and unity of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups have a beneficial effect on strengthening the battle formation of the Army and Navy. Lenin's party and the Soviet state strictly observe the equality of the rights and duties of all citizens regardless of nationality, in fulfilling their military duty. Every republic sends the Army and the Navy a good reinforcement. Representatives of all our motherland's fraternal peoples do military service. As a rule, representatives of 10-15 nationalities serve in military collectives such as the platoon or company.

Soviet servicemen, regardless of nationality, have equal opportunities for advancement in service in accordance with their education, successes in training and service experience. Political, professional and moral qualities are the determining criteria for promotion and for rewarding and encouraging servicemen. The Armed Forces have always been and are a good school of socialist internationalism.

Army and Navy servicemen are one with the people in all their deeds and thoughts. Like all the country's citizens they take an active part in the work of local party organs, soviets and public organizations. In addition to fulfilling tasks of defending the socialist homeland, servicemen participate in economic work. Railmen-servicemen are working on the Baykal-Amur railroad construction project. Military drivers annually give kolkhozes and sovkhozes assistance in gathering the harvest and transporting agricultural products.

Our Armed Forces fulfill their sacred duties of defending socialism's gains jointly with the fraternal socialist countries' armies.

As was pointed out at the 26th party congress, for as long as the NATO bloc is maintained and militarist circles pursue the arms race our country together with the other Warsaw Pact members will strengthen this military-political alliance.

Combat readiness is the chief indicator of the qualitative state of the Soviet Army and Navy. The entire activity of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations and all Army and Navy personnel is subordinated to the struggle for it. The task is set of reducing to a minimum the impact of the factor of surprise, so that the aggressor is not tempted to use nuclear weapons with impunity.

The combat readiness of the troops and naval forces is determined to a decisive degree by the real combat training of personnel and the ability to fight in the modern manner and to achieve victory over a strong enemy. "A higher standard of mastery of new hardware" -- this is the slogan under which combat training is being conducted in units and on ships today.

Organizational and ideological work in units and on ships is aimed at ensuring that servicemen are well aware of the present complex international situation, the reasons for the growing danger of war and their personal responsibility for the motherland's security and socialism's gains. In the last training year the majority of units and ships successfully fulfilled their combat and political training plans and secured an improvement in the field, air and sea training of personnel. The first months of the new training year in the Army and Navy have been marked by a further upsruge in the service activeness of servicemen.

On the eve of the portentous jubilee socialist competition became widespread in the Army and Navy under the slogan "Enhance Vigilance and Reliably Ensure the Motherland's Security!" It is helping to swell the numbers of servicemen with excellent results in combat and political training and masters of military matters.

At the present stage of the Armed Forces' development the significance of the efficient organization of military service, of firm regulation order and of every serviceman's discipline based on high awareness of his duty as the motherland's defender is increasing. Today we can point out that Soviet servicemen are true collectivists, patriots and internationalists. They combine within themselves profound ideological conviction and tremendous vital energy and augment the combat might of the Army and Navy with their conscientious military labor.

Successful leadership of troops and naval forces presupposes the constant improvement of party political work. It is now impossible to imagine a single sphere of military activity, training, service or the everyday life of Soviet servicemen that lies outside the sphere of its influence.

Questions of combat readiness, the quality of combat training, the mastering of new equipment and the strengthening of discipline and organization occupy the central place in the activity of military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations. Much attention is devoted to enhancing exactingness in assessing what has been achieved and the results of firing practice, missile launches, marches and flights, and to creating in the troop collectives an atmosphere of implacability toward the slightest manifestations of oversimplification and indulgence during combat training.

Army and Navy party organizations work in the midst of servicemen, where the tasks of combat readiness are directly being resolved. The CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the participants in the Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries emphasized: "The party values highly the multifaceted and fruitful activity of Army Communists. Party organizations, being the cementing force of the Army and Navy, consistently implement party policy in all spheres of military building."

Implementing the party Central Committee November Plenum decisions, Army and Navy communists devote great attention to improving their activity and try to ensure that every party organization is in fact the soul and conscience of the troop collective and shows constant concern for enhancing the vanguard role of party members.

Increased exactingness is being displayed toward those who violate discipline and military order and who fulfill their service duties listlessly.

In the interests of resolving the tasks facing the Armed Forces active use is made of the entire wealth of forms and methods of ideological work. Propagands, agitation and forms of political study are being improved in accordance with the demands of the 26th party congress.

The heroic-patriotic education of youth contributes to the maturation of future servicemen. Broad opportunities are being opened up here in connection with the celebration of the 40th anniversary of our Armed Forces' glorious victories at Stalingrad, on the Kursk salient and on the Dnepr and with the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascist Germany.

In the process of military-patriotic work more attention should be devoted to the mastering of the fundamentals of military matters by future servicemen and to their moral and psychological preparation.

Proud of their lofty historical mission, servicemen are greeting the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy with new successes in combat training and service. They are vigilantly standing guard over our homeland's security and socialism's revolutionary gains.

Ogarkov Hosts Reception

LD240056 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1959 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense, held a reception today to mark the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The reception was attended by marshals of the Soviet Union, Army generals, marshals from the various services, admirals, officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

Military, naval and air attaches at the foreign embassies were among the guests.

The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Ogarkov KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM231601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 83 First Edition pp 1-2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: "Reliable Bulwark of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] Today is a great holiday for all the people -- the USSR Armed Forces are 65 years old. In celebrating this holiday Soviet people express their love and gratitude to the armed defenders of the socialist motherland, who displayed valor and unrivaled mass heroism in the fighting and battles of the civil and great patriotic wars and are now reliably guarding their people's peaceful labor and the great gains of socialism. Being truly of the people, the Soviet Armed Forces make a worthy contribution to our motherland's impressive achievements. They loyally serve the interests of Soviet society, vigilantly stand guard over the socialist fatherland and are a mighty bulwark of socialism and peace.

I.

The Soviet Armed Forces are the child of the socialist revolution, the child of Great October. The party and people created them in 1918 with a single purpose -- defending the gains of the revolution and protecting Soviet power against the frenzied onslaught of foreign and internal counterrevolution, which was seeking to destroy at any price the worker and peasant state, which it hated, and to abolish the first and at that time only shoot of socialism on earth. Our Army, V.I. Lenin said in 1918, "is called on to safeguard the gains of the revolution, our people's power, the soviets of soldiers', workers' and peasants' deputies, and the entire new, truly democratic system against all enemies of the people, who are now using every means to destroy the revolution."

And the fact that under the very complex conditions of the civil war and military intervention totally new armed forces in terms of their class spirit and function -- the worker and peasant Red Army and worker and peasant Red Navy -- were created is a truly very great service on the part of V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party. The crushing defeat of the crack hordes of the German, British, French, U.S., Japanese and other interventionists and their white gold stooges showed the enormous vitality of the young Soviet state and the insuperable strength of its revolutionary, truly popular armed forces.

With the end of the civil war the Soviet people, under the Communist Party's leadership, set about implementing their cherished dream -- transforming the country on a qualitatively new, socialist basis. Industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the development of science and culture, the consolidation of the friendship of the USSR peoples and of Soviet society's moral and political unity not only ensured the building of socialism but also were at the same time a firm basis for raising the country's defense capability and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

During the years of peaceful building the party never forgot for a minute V.I. Lenin's instructions that we must constantly be on guard and in no case can we say that we are secure against war. The danger of war increased particularly with the fascists' seizure of power in Germany in 1933. The Soviet state's efforts to create a system of collective security and to curb fascist German's aggressive aspirations encountered stubborn resistance at the time from the ruling circles of the Western powers, which pursued a policy of international isolation of the USSR, a policy of "channeling" fascist aggression to the east.

Assessing realistically the increased threat of war, the party and the Soviet Government were obliged in those years to take urgent steps to further raise the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy and to strengthen the country's defense capability. However, not all the measures outlined by the party were successfully resolved in full.

On 22 June 1941 the 5 million-strong fascist army perfidiously attacked our motherland. The Soviet people and their Armed Forces had to enter into a fierce clash with the fascist war machine, which had gained some experience in its piratical actions in West Europe. Overcoming incredible difficulties, the USSR Armed Forces ultimately totally destroyed Hitler's army. But the Soviet people's path to the bright and joyful victory holiday was a long and hard one.

The unrivaled staunchness of the defenders of Brest, the fierce fighting at Smolensk, the heroic defense of Odessa, Sevastopol and Leningrad dispelled the Hitlerites' illusions of lightning victories. And the defeat of the German fascist hordes at Moscow laid the foundation for a fundamental breakthrough in the course of the war.

The Volga stronghold -- Stalingrad -- became insuperable to the enemy. Our victory in the imposing battle between the Volga and the Don made a decisive contribution to attaining a fundamental breakthrough not only in the course of the Great Patriotic War but also of all World War II. The outcome of the ensuing fighting of unrivaled ferocity at the Kursk Bulge in practice brought the fascist reich to the brink of inevitable catastrophe.

Consistently delivering crushing blows to the Hitlerite invaders in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic states and the Arctic, Soviet troops totally liberated their dear land from the fascist filth and set about liberating the enslaved countries of Europe from the brown plague. The triumphant finale to the Soviet Armed Forces' international mission was the definitive defeat of the enemy in his own lair -- Berlin. Subsequently the main shock force of militarist Japan -- the Kwangtung army -- was also utterly defeated.

The victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War -- the most important component of World War II -- demonstrated to the whole world the triumph of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and the indisputable supremacy of the economic, political and military organization of the socialist society and the progressive, creative nature of Soviet military science and Soviet military art. During the very grave trials Lenin's nationalities policy confirmed its vitality and strength.

Socialism's enormous advantages over capitalism were successfully realized thanks to the Communist Party's titanic and multifaceted activity in leading the country, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. The Soviet people and the Army and Navy servicemen had accomplished a truly unrivaled patriotic and international exploit without equal in human history.

II.

Since then, for almost 40 years now, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces have been making a decisive contribution to the easing of tension, the prevention of a new world war and the consolidation of peace. However, through the fault of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in recent years, as in the thirties, the world has again become unsettled. Inflating in every way the worn story of the alleged "Soviet threat," the United States and its NATO partners, counter to reality and common sense, are seeking come what may, to halt and even reverse the wheel of history.

Mounting what is essentially a veritable economic, ideological and pshchological war against the USSR and other socialist community countries, they are trying to shake their international positions, destabilize the situation, shatter the unity of the socialist countries, and blacken and discredit socialism as a social system.

To this end various acts of political, economic and ideological subversion and direct acts of military provocation are planned and executed. They include, for instance, the persistent U.S. plan to deploy its medium-range nuclear missiles in the West European countries -- allegedly to defend the NATO European countries. But the aim of this undertaking is clear -- to advance the launch positions of their nuclear forces right up to the USSR borders and to divert a retaliatory strike away from U.S. territory onto its allies.

Or take the Near and Middle East and Southwest Asia. This part of the world is beginning to become a very large U.S. naval and air force bridgehead. A component of Washington's global militarist aspirations is the creation of the more than 300,000-strong U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Force and the organization, on the pretext of "defending U.S. interests," of a special central military command for actions in a vast zone: from Pakistan in the east to Egypt in the west, from Iran in the north to Kenya in the south. Imperial ways, frankly.

In the Far East Japan is being increasingly dragged into the role of an active U.S. ally.

Hyprocritically militating for "human rights," the United States is cynically flouting the rights of entire peoples. It is stepping up its undeclared war against Afghanistan, carrying out acts of provocation against Cuba and Nicaragua, giving every encouragement and support to the Israeli aggressors in the Near East, the piratical actions of the South African racists in Angola and Mozambique and the antipopular bloody regimes in El Salvador and Chile.

Expatiating about its alleged commitment to peace, the U.S. Administration is stating blasphemously through its defense secretary that "the path toward peace is signposted by preparation for war." And it is no accident that the Pentagon budget is swelling incredibly with every passing year. For fiscal 1983 the Pentagon has been allocated almost $243 billion. Existing U.S. nuclear and conventional weapons are being updated at an increased pace and new ones are being created.

The "Defense Directive for Fiscal 1984-1985," compiled on instructions from the U.S. President, attests to how far the "hawks" have gone. This official document sets as its main goal "the destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system." The directive provides for the elaboration of plans "for the first use of theater nuclear forces." It is clear that it is a case of delivering strikes against targets on the territory of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries using medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. You ask: After that, what is the worth of the Washington administration's assertion of its allegiance to peace?

The militarist course of the Washington admininistration's policy, its chase after the specter of military superiority and its imperial ambitions, which ignore the realities of the present era, have generated an unprecedented upsurge in the antiwar movement throughout the world.

Historical experience teaches us that mankind can curb the warmongers and defend life on earth. Today the peoples of the world have far greater forces and opportunities for this than on the eve of World War II. In the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism they have a reliable stronghold -- the community of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR," "will do everything in its power to ensure a tranquil, peaceful future for the present and future generations. That is the goal of our policy and we will not deviate from it."

During the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, there again issued from out motherland's capital, Moscow, a passionate call for peace, humanism and reason, and the Soviet Union's constructive new peace-loving proposals were proclaimed, paving a real way toward a substantial reduction of the military danger and the consolidation and further development of the relaxation of international tension. The major peace proposals of the socialist community countries set forth in the Prague (1983) Political Declaration -- concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states and the constructive new step taken recently by the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe -- merge organically with these proposals. According with the vital interests of all peoples, these proposals have been welcomed everywhere with warm approval.

Under the conditions of the mounting aggressiveness of imperialism and its readiness to put man's vital interests at stake for its own narrow selfish aims, the Communist Party and the Soviet state have been compelled to organically combine their unshakable steps toward peace with tireless concern for the country's defense. Our security and the security of our allies cannot be allowed to be jeopardized.

The cornerstone of our party's military policy has been and remains Lenin's immortal teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland. Guided by this teaching, it is creatively resolving the questions of the theory and practice of building the armed forces, strengthening the country's defense might, and educating Soviet people in a spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and constant readiness to defend the interests of the Soviet motherland and the cause of socialism.

III.

Special responsibility for the reliable defense of the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor has been placed on the USSR Armed Forces. The party and government pay unremitting attention to maintaining their combat readiness and combat capability at a level whereby no eventuality can take our country unawares and it is possible not only to deflect any aggression, wherever it might come from, but also to ensure an aggressor's crushing and total defeat. Thanks to the efforts of the party and Soviet Government and the selfless labor of all Soviet people, our armed forces now have everything necessary for the high-quality fulfillment of the tasks set them and have the most modern weapons and combat equipment, which are in the reliable hands of the motherland's defenders.

The main element of the combat might of the Army and Navy under present conditions, the basic factor restraining the aggressor, is the strategic nuclear forces. If imperialism unleashes a nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, these forces can deliver a crushing retaliatory strike.

The other branches of the armed forces, categories of troops and special troops are also constantly developing and their level of technical equipment is improving. Taking into account the West's development of new effective means of armed combat and the constantly accelerating process of quantitative stockpiling and qualitative changes of weapons and means of annihilation, new forms and methods are being rehearsed for preparing and conducting operations and battle, as is a system for their all-around operational, combat, material and technical support.

Special attention is paid to improving and creating highly accurate weapons systems, reconnaissance and electronic warfare facilities, and automated troop and weapon control systems. In this connection many questions of the organization of control and the development of communications facilities and automation are set afresh. All this undoubtedly makes even higher demands on the standard of training of our leading military cadres.

Military theoretical thought is constantly developing, the personnel's field, air and naval skill is improving and the organizational structure of the troops and command echelons is being improved on the basis of rapid scientific and technical progress, with a consideration for the dynamic changes in the Soviet Armed Forces' material and technical base and the prospects for its further development. "The consolidation and improvement of the Army and Navy," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, emphasizes, "are a complex, all-embracing creative process in which there is not and cannot be any place for stagnation. What was new yesterday is a stage which has been traveled today. That is the thrust of the dialectics of military matters."

The developed socialist society built in the USSR is exerting an increasingly active influence on our Armed Forces and on the ideological-political and social nature of their personnel and is revealing increasingly fully and boldly their nature, which is the nature of all the people. Now over half the Army and Navy personnel are representatives of the glorious working class, which has been and remains the leading force of our society. Young people who are increasingly fully trained in political, cultural and technical terms are entering military service. Thus in 1982 the proportion of draftees with higher and secondary education was over 90 percent. Today every fourth young man joins the Army or Navy with a particular speciality necessary for military service acquired within the vocational and technical education system and the DOSAAF organization.

Our officer cadres are the Soviet Armed Forces' golden reserve. The Soviet officer is a loyal son of his people, a patriot of the motherland, profoundly convinced of the correctness of the ideas of communism. The specific features of military service predetermine the need to develop in our officer cadres qualities like a commander's will and organizational abilities, a high degree of professional training, general and military-technical culture and the ability to train and educate their subordinates. Now more than ever officers are required to display competence, supreme discipline, an acute sense for what is new, the ability to see the long term, not to rest on their laurels, to work creatively, to persistently implement practically verified forms and methods of action and not to be afraid to assume responsibility for resolving complex tasks. Possessing these qualities, they can really ensure a high standard of combat readiness for the troops.

A special place in building and training the Soviet Armed Forces belongs to party-political work, which encompasses literally all spheres of their life and activity. The party approach toward the solution of tasks of combat readiness, the consolidation of military discipline and the high-quality mastering of weapons and combat equipment is expressed in the intensification of the servicemen's ideological tempering, in the high degree of principledness in assessing the results of their service and study and in the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance toward any manifestation of oversimplification and slackness.

Socialist competition aimed at the successful fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum has now been widely launched among the troops and in the fleets. The celebrations in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR generated a new surge of enthusiasm and creative strength in Soviet servicemen. They see their filial duty to the motherland as being to raise combat readiness, strengthen discipline, vigilantly perform their combat duty, and make fuller use of the study material base.

The armies of the Warsaw Pact countries are standing guard over the socialist community's revolutionary gains together with the USSR Armed Forces. Our fraternal combat alliance, based on socialism's enormous economic, sociopolitical and spiritual potential, is indestructible.

The Soviet Armed Forces have been serving continuously for 65 years. Boundlessly devoted to their people, closely rallied around their dear communist party and its tested leadership, Soviet servicemen are steadily seeking new, loftier heights in the science and art of conquering. In single formation with the servicemen of the fraternal armies of the socialist community countries. They are contantly ready honorably to fulfill their sacred patriotic and international duty in defending their socialist motherland and the gains of socialism and peace.

CARRIER 'MINSK' RETURNS TO HOME PORT FROM BOMBAY

PM242055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Subcommander A. Galyshevskiy report: "Cruiser Returns to Base"]

[Text] Red Banner Pacific Fleet [no date given] -- After a voyage of many days, the antisubmarine cruiser "Minsk," commanded by Captain V. Samozhensov, has returned to its home base.

All combat training tasks were fulfilled to a high standard. The cruiser's seamen represented our country with honor during a visit to the Indian port of Bombay.

Mature professional skills and a skillful mastery of combat hardward were displayed during the long voyage by Lieutenant Captain. V. Marchenkov, Lt Capt M. Valishin and Lt Capt S. Petrov, commanders of subunits on the ship; Cap A. Vinokurov and Capt A. Desyatnikov, pilots of deck-landing aircraft; Major N. Kobernik, commander of a helicopter crew, and other servicemen on board the cruiser.